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LEE CRUSHED.

STEPPED ON IN HOBOKEN BY S. L. P. MEN.

He Talked to Longshoremen on Trades Unionism—S. L. P. Men Shut off from Discussion Ask Pointed Questions and Carry the Audience With Them.

Peter Damn of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, lectured in German at Lyceum Hall, 110 Grand street, Hoboken yesterday afternoon. His subject was: "Reform, or the Class Struggle, Which?" The meeting was well attended. Several Kangaroo Social Democrats were present and they took their medicine quietly.

Last night in the same hall a meeting under the auspices of the International Longshoremen's Union was addressed by Algernon Lee, editer of the Kangaroo paper, "The Worker." Lee's subject was "Trades Unionism." The hall was crowded by workingmen and workingwomen. Lee in his lecture took a whack at the capitalist and labor fakir love feast held in New York last December. He laid great stress on the fact that Gompers and the other labor fakirs who sat cheek by jowl with Hanna and the other capitalists did not represent organized labor. Nor had they the permission of the A. F. of L.—which they left to attend the Peace Conference—in fact they had not consulted that convention but had gone of their own volition. Lee said it was his personal belief that Gompers and the other fakirs were "taken in" as dupes, not as accomplices, by Mark Hanna.

In the course of his remarks Lee stated that trades unionism is growing with remarkable rapidity and at its present rate of increase he prophesied that the A. F. of L. will have within its fold six or seven million members in four years. He remarked that the "Socialist current" in the A. F. of L. is making proportionate strides. He said there is a more and more harmonious working together between the A. F. of L. and the "Socialist" party.

Lee concluded with a rather tame appeal to those present to enroll themselves in the ranks of their respective unions and the Socialist" party. He mentioned the capitalist press and mentioned certain papers that workingmen should not read. He was particularly bitter against the "Sun," and in the next breath wished that every workingman could read it, and learn what capitalist class consciousness is and the correctness of what the "Socialist" party teaches.

He advised his hearers to have nothing to do with the "Hoboken Observer," which he decried as a capitalist organ. Lee then sat down amid considerable applause. He had a satisfactory and contented smile on his face.

At this poin the buzz saw of the S.L.P. was started into action. Comrade Ulrich of Section New York arose and asked if discussion was in order. The chairman, who wore a chimney brush button—saw the arm and hammer emblem on Ulrich's coat, this unnerved him and in a faltering voice he declared that the meeting was not a political one and therefore was not open to discussion.

Barring discussion at an economic meeting was new to the S.L.P. comrades, but they were not to be shut off. Comrade Damm arose and said that since the chairman had ruled so arbitrarily, he would nevertheless like to know from the speaker if it was not a fact, that that those very same self styled labor leaders he had mentioned as attending the Peace Conference were not the national outgrowth of pure and simple trades unionism. Lee came forward. The smile had vanished. In its place was a sad look. He evidently realized that he was up against it.

He asked Damm if because Benedict Arnold turned traitor to the American cause it would be just to call all Americans traitors? or would he attribute the act of Judas Iscariot to Christianity? He then talked rambling about fifteen minutes Damm in reply said that since Lee had thought it necessary to deliver a trades union lecture to the workers of Hoboken he was in duty bound to give them all the light possible on the subject. In not showing up the rottenness and corruption of pure and simpledom, which can be traced to its principles or lack of principles he had not done his full duty. Damm then knocked to pieces Lee's traitor illustrations. He said in substance, that the American people, as soon as Arnold had shown his true colors, rose en masse against him, and Arnold escaped to England and died there. The act of Judas was most certainly repudiated by the Christians. They dropped him like a hot poker and made it so hot for him that he took refuge in self-destruction. But Gompers and the rest of the labor skates in the A.F. of L. not very recently became traitors to the working class. Their record is one long string of unfaithfulness to the workers and faithfulness to the capitalists. This is well known to the rank and file especially to the "enlightened" trades unionists as the dupes of the Kangaroos are pleased to style themselves. In spite of this bad record of Gompers and his cronies a record known to the Kangaroos what do we find at the last national convention of the A. F. of L. held last December in Scranton? We find that very "Socialist"—which Lee claimed was keeping pace with pure and simpledom—ignominiously knocked out. Not only that but the Kangaroo Social Democrats had sanctioned every act of Gompers and had voted to elect him president of the organization. By doing so they made Gompersism not only representative of pure and simple trades unionism but of their "Socialism" as well.

Damm went on to show that the percentage of wealth which the working class receives from its production today, after the many questionable victories and unquestionable defeats brought about by its crooked and straight labor misleaders is but 4½ per cent. of the wealth produced. A ridiculous per centage in comparison with the wealth they received before they were blessed with organized scabbery.

Damm then pulled a clipping from his pocket which had been given to him by a Hoboken workingman. He read it as follows:

"THANKED THE OBSERVER.

"Socialist Party Adopt Complimentary "Resolutions.

"At the regular meeting of Branch 2, socialist party, of Hoboken, held on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the first six months of 1902; Organizer, Nathan A. Cole; corresponding secretary, Harry T. Smith; financial secretary, Philip La Montagne.

"The following resolutions were unanimously adopted and Secretary Smith instructed to forward a copy of same to the publishers of the Observer:

"Whereas, The Hoboken Observer has kindly given us space for the publication of our reports and resolutions; be it hereby

"Resolved, That we tender to the publishers of the Observer our sincere thanks and the assurance of our good will; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary mail a copy of the above resolutions to the publishers referred to."

The crowd which was not very attentive to Lee now sat in rapt attention. But the buzz saw was making it too hot for Organized Scabbery. A "better informed" Kangaroo stepped up and whispered something to the chairman. Damm not wishing to leave the audience in the dark called attention to the fact that he was about to be choked off. He told the audience he was no union wrecker. But had devoted his life to trades unionism. He pointed to a gold medal given him by the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union as an evidence of its appreciation of his services. Not as a union wrecker, but as a believer in bona fide trades unionism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, he would challenge Algernon Lee to meet him in debate before the workers of Hoboken on the subject of "Old and New Trades Unionism." This was enthusiastically applauded.

All were anxious to hear from Lee. He staggered forward. His face pale. His eyes bloodshot. In a trembling voice he said that he would not debate with anyone who was not a representative of unionism no more than he would with an Anarchist. He placed special stress on the word Anarchist, and leered like an old time politician when appealing to patriotism and the flag.

Cries of coward! Traitor! And the like greeted him from all parts of the hall. One 'longshoreman moved that the debate take place. The motion was not entertained. Damm then called attention to the cowardly attitude of Lee, which he declared to be the general attitude of the Kangaroo. He said Lee knew he had no case and preferred to escape defeat by crawfishing. Lee fell back into his chair and was silent. The applause that greeted Damm was deafening.

When Lee tried to hide behind his insinuation that Damn was an 'arachist, etc., Damn arose and as cool as a cucumber, explained to the audience that if there was any lowering of dignity it was on his part in condescending to meet a man who had in public print been charged with making away with the funds of the Minnesota State Committee of the S. L. P. Damm explained that this took 'place before the Kangaroo outbreak, so that Lee did not have the excuse that he turned the money over to the Kangaroos. In fact so far as he (Damm) knew, Lee had never accounted for the money to anyone. But Lee was present and could answer for himself. Damm then declared that an ignoble defaulter of working class money was certainly beneath him, but his duty to the working class impelled him to show him up in his true colors. It was at this point that Lee fell back speechless into his chair while the applause that greeted Damm was deafening.

To make their victory complete the S. L. P. comrades formed in a circle and sang with lusty voices "Oh Kangaroo! oh Kangaroo! We didn't do a thing to you."

Lee, limp as a dishrag was helped to his feet. He went to the barroom and took a big dose of Kangaroo tonic. He was then smuggled out by a couple of the hand-with-the-radish comrades. In the future Lee will keep as shy of Hoboken as he does of Minneapolis, where he is wanted to straighten out the books of the Minnesota S. L. P. State Committee.

The effect of the encounter on the audience was magical. The majority of them were strangers to the S. L. P. men but their class conscious instinct quickly responded to the call of the S. L. P.

A CAPITALIST GOLD BRICK.

OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEMES THAT BENEFIT A FEW ONLY.

Industrial Intensity Kills Off the Majority of Workers Before the Required Age—Death and Accidents Leave But Few to Benefit.

Old-age pension schemes for employees are being adopted by many corporations. It is a peculiarity of all of them that the employee pensioned must be from 65 to 70 years of age and have worked at least ten years previous to that time with the corporation granting the pension.

In these days of industrial intensity very few employees of corporations attain to such an age. No corporation, on the other hand, will now employ a man who is more than thirty-five years of age. It follows from this that if pensions are to be received the recipient must be at least thirty or thirty-five years in the corporation's employ. In other words, the companies give in return for a life of labor in their interest a small payment to its few aged employees.

The pension scheme also enables the corporations to get rid of the few who do attain the required age; and to fill their places at reduced salaries with young men. The saving in salary thus affected often makes up the amount of the pension paid.

It sounds grandiose to say that 20,000 will benefit by such a scheme. How many of them, though, will reach the age in which the pension becomes operative?

How many of them will survive the accidents that are yearly killing and injuring thousands upon thousands of mill and railroad employees? How many of them can withstand the terrific strain imposed upon them until they reach the pensionable age?

When read in the light of these facts, and interrogations the pension schemes mentioned in the following despatches will appear less philanthropic and generous than the capitalists responsible for them would have the working class believe:

Pittsburg, Jan. 7.—The American Steel & Wire Company has established an old-age pension scheme for its 20,000 employees. The scheme is somewhat like that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, except that the nucleus of the Pennsylvania fund was formed of assessments which employees has paid out of their own wages, the railroad company furnishing the remainder, while the Steel & Wire Company will stand all the expense itself.

The pensionable age is 65 years and any man who has worked ten years for the company is eligible for pension. The pensioners who have worked for the company for ten years will receive 10 per cent. per month each of his average monthly wage for the ten years; those who have worked fifteen years will receive 15 per cent. each of his average monthly wage received during the last ten years, and so on. For instance, the man who has worked for the company for forty years and whose average wage for the last ten years was $50 a month will receive a pension of $20 a month.

The American Steel & Wire Company has been in existence only a year or two, However, several hundred men are already eligible to a pension, as all of the men employed by the former companies that constitute the company may count the years they worked. While the pensionable age is 65 years, any man 55 years old may apply for a pension but it may be granted to him only at the discretion of the trustees of the fund.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Twenty-five thousand employees of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway are "benefitted" by an order issued by President Hughitt yesterday amending the pension plan so that any employe who has been in the service of the company for twenty years may be retired on a pension. Heretofore thirty years' connection with the corporation was required. The circular reads:

"All employees who have attained the age of 70 and who have been twenty years in the service shall be retired and pensioned. This shall not be applicable to executive officers appointed by the directors. All employees 65 to 60 years of age, inclusive of both years, who have been twenty years or more in the service and who have become incapacitated, may be retired."

"Labor" Organizer Forced to Stop.

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 11.—F. Ceilley of St. Louis, a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has been compelled to cease his efforts to organize the negro laborers of Meridian into local unions.

Ceilley began his work here last week, organizing whites and negroes into separate unions. When his purpose became known he was waited upon by a prominent railroad man, who handed him a written warning to desist. The warning was signed by the mayor and twenty-one prominent business men. Ceilley accepted the warning, and is now working among the whites only. Referring to the matter to-day, he said: "I have been traveling in the southern states eleven weeks, and this is the first time I have run up against anything of this kind. The American Federation of Labor has strongly endorsed the idea of the negroes being organized. It is our plan to assist the blacks in bettering their conditions."

"VOLKSZEITUNG" LICKED AGAIN.

Its Appeal in the Case It Lost Last Year Is Thrown Out.

Yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision affirming the judgment that the Party obtained last year in the suit involving the proprietary rights in THE PEOPLE that the Volkszeitung Corporation instituted against the Party.

It will be remembered that when the collection of saloon-keepers, members of the Organized Scabbery, shyster lawyers, peddlers of Babylonian potatoes and Egyptian onions, usurious money-lenders, run-away Berlin embezzlers, and other such vermin, who constituted the majority of the Volkszeitung Corporation, tried on the night of July 10, 1899 to capture the S. L. P. by physical force and got their heads cracked for their pains, the Corporation instituted on July 14, 1899, a suit against the Party. The Corporation claimed to own this paper, and it asked to have the Party enjoined from publishing a paper under that name. The Corporation got immediately an order for a temporary injunction. It will be remembered that the Party fought that injunction to the knife, and from the knife to the handle. In the meantime the case itself came up repeatedly on the calendar, but the Corporation dodged trial, and the case was postponed. The Corporation's dodges finally came to an end. It was forced by the Party to stand up and stop running. This was on March 13, 1901, that is to say, one year and nine months after it had started its suit. On that and the following day—March 13 and 14—the trial was had. The Corporation was routed horse, foot and dragoons. It quickly dropped, as a hot potato, the name of "The People" which it had falsely given to its English edition, and then tried to postpone the farther doom that that judgment against it implied. In pursuit of this policy it appealed to the higher Court. This appeal too it delayed all it could. One of the delays was caused by a "mistake" in its printed papers in the case. The "mistake" consisted in its dropping an important passage from the Party's answer. The "mistake" was of course discovered in time by the Party's lawyer, Benjamin Patterson, before it could do any harm, and the Corporation was made to rectify its error. Finally the apppeal came up. That is the appeal that the decision above reported throws out, confirming the judgment against the Corporation with some more costs.

It is quite likely that the Corporation will now appeal to the Court of Appeals. All it now is after is to postpone the day of its doom. Such an appeal would do that. True the costs it will have to pay the Party will be so much larger. It is bound to lose again. But its dupes will be again cheated in some way, and won't know that they are being deliberately plucked.

MUSIC FOR THE POOR.

A Modern Adaptation of the Old Bread and Circus Scheme.

An adaptation of the old bread and circus idea of the Romans is the latest phase in the present day "uplifting" scheme of the "charitable."

Believing that the saloon and low concert hall can never be abolished by legislation, and that the introduction of a more "uplifting" form of entertainment is a more rational way of dealing with the problem, a score or more of "philanthropic" women in this city, headed by Mrs Henry Clarke Coe, No. 8 West Seventy-sixth street, are raising money to furnish good music at a nominal cost, in the tenement house district. The plan is to establish a series of concerts in the very crowded parts of the city. To raise funds for these concerts, a private charity ball is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Friday, January 17, to be known as the Knickerbocker subscription ball. Tickets at $5 each are sold only to those who are approved by the patronesses, to whom application should be made. Among the latter are Mrs. Robert F. Adams, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Herman M. Biggs, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Russell Cowles, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. Edgar L. Park and Mrs. Robert Nicol.

A recent canvass of the social settlements showed that every one had musical entertainments and regular music lessons. For the most part these are instrumental, but in Christodora House, the College, and University Settlements, Friendly Aid House, Young Women's Christian Association, and Greenpoint they are vocal as well. Piano, violin, and singing lessons are given at No. 31 Rivington street, as well as instruction in composition. When one pupils shows himself competent he oversees the practice of the beginners and thus often earns a musical education in addition to the money that is paid him for his work. The classes at this school are all full, it is reported, and many applications have to be turned away. In the matter of choral training more has been accomplished outside the settlements, the People's Choral Union, under Damrosch and smaller clubs formed by choir boys having done considerable work. There is still a wide field of possibilities in the direction of poor children's choruses on the East Side. For be it understood many a hidden genius is picked up in this way who afterward becomes the subject of exploitation by his "benefactors."

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

IN THE CENTRAL'S TUNNEL.

MEN WHO WORK THERE TAKE THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS.

The Dank, Dark, Poisonous Atmosphere Where it is Difficult to Breathe—The Danger from Passing Trains—The Safety Manhole Ineffective.

The horror in the "Black Hole"—the New York Central tunnel—emphasizes the fact that despite all the agitation last year the tunnel was allowed to remain as a death trap. The August Grand Jury handed in a presentment declaring that the tunnel was a public nuisance and a menace to life and limb. The Health Board, after an exhaustive examination made practically the same presentment. But what was done? Absolutely nothing. The railroad officials promised much and that ended it. This tunnel was built thirty years ago. It was never meant to accommodate the traffic that now passes through it. The officials concede that the traffic has increased twenty-five per cent. within the last few years and in that time no attempt has been made to improve the tunnel. Hundreds of trains pass daily through the four long alleys bricked and covered in, with the exception of vent holes, which are beyond reach in case of accident. The place is a veritable death trap. It is always dark and filled with steam and gases. Electricity as the motive power would obviate all this.

The following account of how the workers exist in the "black hole," was printed in the DAILY PEOPLE last August.

In the moist, dark, poisonous atmosphere of the New York Central Railroad's tunnel in Fourth avenue half a hundred men are working every minute in the day while passengers in the trains are complaining of the heat, the humidity and the foul air. These men work every day at least eight hours in the air at which the graund jury revolts. The scientists take the state of the air and escape as soon as possible into the free air above. But the men whose living requires them to be there, may gasp and gasp again, and there is no relief for them. In the thick, foggy, humid days the tunnel shows itself at its worst. Then the sweating, swearing mob inside the cars think it is undergoing the torments of purgatory, in the four to five minutes' trip.

In any of the tunnels the smokestacks of the lowest engines clear the roof by not more than five or six inches, and the "hogs," as the railroad men call the biggest engines, lack only three inches of scraping the roof. When the tracks are relaid and tamped up, it often happens the intervening space is closed, and then a gauge car has to go through to make sure that the stacks of the big engines will not be pulled off in the passage. With conditions such as these, the engines, turning their exhaust into the stack, the murderous gases resulting from the combustion of coal are deflected down into the cars, no matter how tightly the latter are closed. In the main two-track tunnel, the belchings from the stack have an occasional chance to escape into the air of Park avenue, but in the side tunnels there is only an occasional chute into which the products of combustion can escape, and this outlet is into the middle of the tunnel. No direct ray of sunlight ever penetrates into the side tunnels; the lanterns burn there forever and a day.

After a train passes there is a violent blast of hot air thrown downward from the smokestack, which strikes a man with nearly enough force to take him off his feet.

Every 200 feet or so manholes in the walls afford tolerably safe places of refuge. They are two feet wide, six feet high, and deep enough to shelter even a stout man. Every third or fourth manhole runs through to the side tunnels, and is large enough to afford safety for three or four men, while the single or blind manholes, whether they are passakes or coffin-shaped, often are uneven and unless a man braces himself against the sides he never can be certain that the whirlwind of the train will not sweep him out and under the wheels, for there is a scant foot of space between his squeezed-up body and the cars. That was the fate which came a few months ago to Patrick Grady, one of the oldest and most careful track-walkers in the tunnel. He was seen, upon the approach of a train to enter one of the blind manholes, and after the train had passed the fragments of Grady's body strewed the tracks. Perhaps the man's foot slipped, or perhaps he did not brace his arms against the sides of the niche—whatever the cause it was fatal.

"A train can steal upon you from behind and cut you into bits before you know it's in the tunnel," said one of the men, "but if you face the train you can see it coming, and make for the enearest manhole."

Progress through the two-mile tunnel consists of a series of skirmish-like rushes, and most of the way walking on the track is impossible, for the roadbed is full of holes five and six inches deep, the ballast not being laid flush with the ties. A stumble here in the dark, with a train almost on top of you, means almost sure death.

Cool-headed track walkers or laborers do not despair if they cannot reach a manhole. With great care it is possible to line up at the side of the tunnel almost anywhere, and, by buttoning the coat and flattening oneself against the wall, to get out of the way of trains, if one's footing is secure. Better yet, one may lie down between the tracks. But there must be nothing loose about the clothing which the whirlwind of the flying train may gather up.

"Of course we get accustomed to the danger and the suffocating air down here," said one man. "But you ought to be here on foggy days. The trackmen scarcely can see their hands before their faces, and it is impossible to make out where the manholes are. Then they have to feel their way, groping, with their fingers digging into the wall in the search for the man holes. Then the air is so heavy that the smoke and gas and soot do not escape; they simply hang down in the tunnel, making us cough and gasp."

At Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second and Eighty-sixth streets are signal boxes for the block system. They are reached from the tracks by a six-foot ladder, and occupy a space about ten feet square between the main tunnel and the side tunnels. Here in the hands of men who get about $55 a month rests the safety of the thousands of passengers who daily pass through the darkness to the light and air beyond. Gas burns forever in these little cubby holes, where the men work alone in eight hour shifts. The block system is worked with electricity, and sometimes it fails. Then the trains stop at the signal boxes and the engineers receive a card, signed by the operator, directing them to proceed with caution to the next station.

In one of the signal boxes drinking water is obtained from a kettle into which some ice has been placed.

"There was one man detailed to this signal work before me," said this operator, "who got so nervous over it that he had to ask to be relieved; but somehow it doesn't seem to affect me in that way yet."

There is no doubt that any change for the better in the ventilation and lighting of the tunnel will be welcomed as much by the employees of the railroad as by the passengers.

INSURING AGAINST TAXATION.

Peculiar Risks Written at Lloyd's London Agency.

Among the curious forms of indemnity written at Lloyd's, London, budget insurance is perhaps the most novel. This is represented by various policies covering every form of mercantile risk. Some merchants insured last year against the risk of a tax on wheat; others, against the risk of a tax not being imposed on sugar. The reason for this latter insurance was that large quantities of sugar had been put on the English market at great expense, in anticipation of reaping the benefit of higher prices occasioned by the increased duties. As the tax was imposed on sugar, and not on wheat, underwriters had no cause to complain of the budget proposals. Previous to the announcement of the budget, anxiety was manifested as to whether there would be duty on exported coal, and large insurances were placed against the risk. A tax of a shilling per ton was imposed, and in this case underwriters paid a total loss. It was represented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a large proportion of current shipments were made under contracts extending over the year and assurances were given on certain conditions to exclude exportations under existing contracts from the tax. It was afterwards learned, however, that various coal merchants had insured against this risk and thus stood to claim a total loss from their underwriters, although claiming exemption from the tax. Very naturally they were asked to explain their position, and being unable to do so satisfactorily, the tax was imposed indiscriminately.

Underwriters at Lloyd's have always been jealous of their reputation as a non-litigious body and the rapidity with which they settle claims. The Boer war has been, however, a fruitful cause of litigation. The state of affairs in the Transvaal immediately before the declaration of hostilities was so complex, and the points raised under various policies to intricate, that it was necessary to have the highest legal opinion available. Such a case was the Driefontein Consolidated Bines vs. Janson. In this action the sum of $225,000 was involved, the interest being gold coin in course of transit to the coast en route for this country. The coin was commandeered by the Transvaal Government. The policy was contested on the ground that the Driefontein Company was an enterprise carried on by the enemy, and that to have settled a claim would have been against public policy. For the business of the company was carried on in a foreign state which had declared war, while their shareholders were largely resident in Great Britain. Underwriters were unsuccessful, a verdict being given against them; and having appealed, were unable to improve matters. There was some talk of carrying the case to the House of Lords, but nothing definite has been done.

S. L. P. Vote In Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The Socialist Labor Party candidate, Charles C. Woodley, polled 642 votes in the mayoralty contest here yesterday. This is an increase over last year of 418 votes. The Party members are well satisfied with the vote. The means at the Party's command were very limited. The polls closed at 5 p. m., thus practically disfranchising many of the wage workers. Last year the polls were open till 7 p. m. The fact that wage workers were unable to vote is shown by the fact that the vote was 2,108 less this year than last.

TURNED DOWN.

KANGAROO UNION WRECKERS KNOCKED OUT IN NEWARK.

They Lose Practically the Whole of Their Representation—The Pure and Simplers Walk All Over Them—The "Borers from Within" Retreat and Retract.

Newark, Jan. 11.—By a plan which seemed to have come to the knowledge of no one but the few who have been fighting the delegates from the Street Railway Employes' Union in the Essex Trades Council, those delegates have been forced out of the central body. Their term as delegates expired on January 1, and they have failed to have had themselves re-elected. The "Union" was formed by a number of Social Democrats who desired to do a little more active boring from within.

The committee of nine appointed to investigate Neben's standing as the organizer and president of the Street Railway Employes' Union in their report recommended that the organization of that union be left entirely to the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes' Association, which is now represented in this city by Rozin Orr, a national organizer from Detroit. The council adopted the report.

Another feature of last night's meeting of Trades Council, which was passed over with little comment by the delegates, was the refusal of the Union Hat Makers' Association No. 13 to return Millstein as a delegate from that organization to the central body. Mr. Millstein was the author of the resolution which was introduced several months ago instructing the council's delegate to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor to vote in favor of political action on the part of trades unions. At the time the resolution was introduced Mr. Millstein was censured by his union, and their refusal to re-elect him as a delegate to the central body is taken as an additional rebuke. The fact that the street railway delegation had no right in the council was not mentioned until toward the end of the meeting. The delegates are E. T. Neben, Billings and Roubinow. These men Delegate Hilfers declared last week, represented the Social Democratic Party. During the meeting Delegate Gottlob objected to the representatives of the street railway men voting. He said he had good reasons, and several delegates asked for them, but he was silent. It was finally brought out by Delegate Hilfers, who asked what would be the standing of the street railway delegates after last night's meeting. Several times the delegates were on the verge of an uproar, but the energetic ruling of Chairman Abramovitz, which caused some delegates to tell him he was not the "whole thing" and that there were "other pebbles," prevented any serious disturbance. Neben got a chance to retaliate on his alleged enemies, however, by asserting that they represented Col. Price and Mr. Nugent on the floor of the council.

The fight was continued far into the night, but the Social Democrats, having lost practically their whole following, were finally forced to crawl. This ends the boring from within episode in the Essex Trades Council.

AT THOMAS AND COMPANY'S.

Company is Making Frantic Efforts to Get Men.

The Thomas & Company shoe strikers still keep up their gallant fight. The company is making frantic efforts to get men. Yesterday they had the following advertisement in the "World":

"Shoe lasters—first and second; turn work. Thomas & Co., No. 345 Hewes street, Brooklyn."

The strikers take this as further evidence of yellow journalism's friendship for labor.

The strikers take this advertisement as an indication that the firm is hard pressed. They also claim that no shoeworkers will hire there at the low prices the company pays.

WERE BUNCOED.

Thomas & Company Showed the Union How to Do Things.

When Thomas and Company's Mutual Aid & Protective Association was formed in 1898, Superintendent B. Bloome told them that if they would deposit their money with the firm, they could get 6 per cent. interest annually. This being in exces of what banks paid, the men accepted it, and for four years they have been turning their money over monthly to the firm.

Friday where the Board of Trustees received their money from the company they were surprised to learn, it is said, that the firm has not paid one cent of interest whatever. The employes, in talking the matter over, say it is the most contemptible scheme ever worked.

At yesterday morning's meeting the levelers, who were in conversation with foreman Abrams, said they had no intention of going back to work without the lasters and second lasters. This strengthens the line of the strikers, as it was believed that they would go to work on Monday. The strikers now feel confident, and will work to make their position surer.

APOLOGISTS FOR MURDER

The Capitalist Press Working Hard to Shift the Responsibility For the Tunnel Disaster—The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party.

The disaster in the Park Avenue Tunnel is not a thing that calls so much for sighing and weeping as it calls for action. The families of the dead, the families of those who met their doom in the blackness, the stench, and the nameless horrors of the hell-like hole can weep, but the public has a duty to perform. It is not one of revenge, for revenge is useless and blind. It is the righting of a long existing wrong. It is the crushing out of murderous and irresponsible capitalism, and the direction of transportation so that the element of profit will not lead the Depews, the Goulds and the Vanderbilts to murder.

That terrible tunnel has suddenly claimed a full score of persons. But who has counted the workingmen to whom it has dealt death or disease? Who takes any heed of the men it has already stifled or posioned? Who cares? Has not the tunnel helped to build up the palaces on Fifth avenue? Has not the tunnel added to the gaieties of Newport? Has not the tunnel bolstered up the shattered fortunes of Blenheim? Has not the tunnel given a few good jests to Depew? Cannot the dead now add to the connubial joy of the Senator?

The DAILY PEOPLE, on July 27th, 1901, while the tunnel was under investigation, published the following Editorial:—

A Sore Spot Exposed.

It would be edifying to hold the noses of the praise-singers of the capitalist system, as the "only social system that keeps society abreast of mechanical achievements," to the hard facts revealed by the conduct of the New York Central Railroad corporation in the matter of the Park avenue tunnel.

The tunnel in question is an unqualified nuisance, both to the tenants of the residences that line the avenue under which it runs, and to the enormous number of passengers conveyed through it. Hundreds of trains run both ways daily through the tunnel. It is the ingress and egress of the New York Central, not alone, but also of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and of the New York and Harlem line. What with the narrowness of the tunnel, the inadequate means of ventilation and the smoke from the numerous locomotives passing through on its four tracks, the atmosphere in the tunnel is suffocating, not infrequently even fetid. The discomfort to the passengers is intense, while, escaping through the round holes overhead, a stench infests the street above, and invades the contiguous houses.

Surely here is an evil. The praise-singers of capitalism, affecting scientific calmness, often admit the existence of evils in modern society, but they vault over these with the argument that such evils are only "one side of the medal;" the other side of the medal is some great good that counterbalances the evil and by the aid of which "the human race can enjoy enjoyments not otherwise attainable, and reach heights of civilization from which the savage is excluded." It is obvious that another argument is implied in such reasoning, to wit, the argument that the "enjoyments" and "heights of civilization" thus attained could not be attained except at the price of the ills that are admitted. It is also significant that this argument is generally implied only: somehow, the St. Pauls of Capitalism eschew the mentioning of it: they positively run away from it. The conduct of the New York Central corporation furnishes a timely illustration of the why of such eschewing and running away; it thus helps to detect a certain leprous spot of the capitalistic social scheme.

All the evils complained of to-day in connection with the tunnel are removable, and the benefit of that great artery of traffic would remain unaffected. The evil proceeds solely from the use of steam as the propelling power. Substitute electricity as the propelling power in the tunnel and the evils are remedied. Electric motors are available. Why does not the New York Central make the change of motive power in the tunnel? There is the rub. It is false that capitalism keeps society abreast of mechanical achievements.

Every mechanical achievement crystalized into capital becomes a means for grinding out profit. The money invested in it must be pulled out; it must yield all that lies in it. Let the best improvement be devised, society will be kept, not abreast, but behind it, because the only ones, capable under capitalism, of bringing society abreast of it refuse. They refuse because such a change would mean a forfeiture of what there may yet be squeezed out of the old contrivance, besides the expenditure to boot of what the new contrivance would cost. Capital is not there for the benefit of the race; it is there for the benefit of the one who holds it, and that means that it is there at the expense of the race. Hence the New York Central corporation makes mountains out of mole-hills in the excuses for not making the change.

When the capitalistic praise-singers talk about "the other side of the medal," in other words, when they run away from the direct statement that the evils attending their plants or system are inevitable, they do so because such bald statement would point out its own refutation, and the refutation would draw attention to facts that indicate that, under the Capitalistic system mechanical improvements are blighted, while under the Socialist system the race would immediately have at its disposal a large number of inventions that to-day are kept under lock and key because their application would interfere with the private capitalist's private interests.

That was a temperate statement of what conditions were. It was a conclusive proof that the capitalist contentions were absolute equivocations, and that capitalism, in its race for profits, risked everything and everyone—excepting its own beloved per cent. Now that death has been the inevitable outcome, there will be a cry for a time, but capitalism, so far from being frightened, will simply bide its time to make up for what has been lost.

The contribution of the individual capitalist, to the welfare of society, amounts to nothing. The DAILY PEOPLE on October 19, 1901, said, anent Depew, one of the men most prominent in the existing state of affairs:

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is a director in seventy-six corporations, forty-nine of which are railroad corporations. Chauncey is a living example of the text from which the candle holders of capitalism preach a variety of more or less idiotic sermons intended to prove that wealth under the existing social order, is the inevitable reward of industry, thrift, and all the other virtues on the catalogue of virtues. If these gentlemen understood the subject they are handling they would give Chauncey M. Depew a wide berth. He, so far from bearing out the nursery-tales of capitalism, overthrows them.

This roll of interests which Chauncey aids in directing needs but to be unrolled in order to knock into a cocked hat the theory that wealth is, under capitalism, the reward of industry—meaning, of course, thereby of the industry of the beneficiary. It is more than likely that Chauncey never saw many of the properties which he directs.

It goes without saying that no man lives, ever lived, or ever will live who can himself operate such a variety of industries. Even if he had the mental and physical powers of all the Solomons and Socrateses and of all the Samsons and Fitshughs combined the thing would be impossible. The revenues that Chauncey derives stand out, however, as a fact. If he cannot produce that wealth, it being impossible for any one man to cover such an area and such a variety of industries, the conclusion is inevitable that his revenues must flow from the labor of others. Indeed they do so. What Depew's case demonstrates is the Socialist maxim that, under the capitalist system,

"Wealth is the product of labor and the reward of idleness."

Again, on October 13, 1901, the following leter box answer was given, and the subject was the same Depew:

F. G. H., QUINCY, ILL.—The passage referred to the following series of incidents:

On February 20, 1891, six people were killed and several wounded in the New York Central tunnel by a collision that upset a stove used for heating the cars. It was in violation of law that stoves were used. Steam, the law orders, shall be used. A coroner's inquest was held with the result that the members of the Board of Directors of the railroad company were held for the Grand Jury. Chauncey M. Depew was one of them, and they were put under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. During this whole time Depew indulged in jokes and sneers at the coroner's jury, with a flippancy unbecoming the occasion that brought that jury together, and his jokes and flippancy reached their culminating point on the evening of that March 6. A dinner was given by the Federal club, a Republican organization. Depew was the chairman on that occasion. He opened his speech with this witticism:

"Gentlemen, I am with you here to-night quite unexpectedly (laughter). Until a minute before I arrived, I thought it would be impossible for me to come, the Coroner's Jury (laughter) having held me responsible for everything that occurred on a railroad on which I happened to be a director. The Coroner informed me at a late hour, in view of the present exigencies of the Republican Party, if I would get bail in $25,000, he would risk my presence at this banquet (laughter and cheers)." And so things went on at that banquet, Speaker Reed, among others, following Depew's cue, and provoking laughter on the sad occurrence. One of Depew's bondsmen, W. Bishop, signed the bond, "amid repartee, badinage and playful discourse." All these facts and more to the point were published in the public press of the day. The paper picked out to answer your query is the N. Y. "Tribune" (Rep.) of February 21, 1891, through to June 24.

An illustrated paper, "Collier's" we think, chastised these ghastly jokes and levity by publishing a cartoon representing Depew as a clown dancing on six coffins. Thereupon Webb, of the company, forbade the placing of that paper among the papers in the parlor cars of the Central road; and the paper published the fact.

It takes much time to hunt up such matter in detail. What is said here will serve all practical purposes, and can be easily verified. The PEOPLE always has verse and chapter for what it says.

The other instances in which this paper called attention to the menace of the railroads are almost without number. This was not because the roads were under the control of certain individuals, but because capitalism, in itself, is murderous, irresponsible, and cares nothing for any law that was ever passed.

To-day there is a great protest, not against capitalism, the real culprit, but against the management of this particular road. In the scoring that a few capitalists receive, the majority go free. It is our duty as Socialists to make this incident another nail in the coffin of capitalism, to show where the real fault lies, and to drive home the lesson which this incident teaches.

In order that the attitude assumed at present by the capitalist press may be contrasted with the attitude it will assume when the matter quiets down, we have selected portions of the editorial utterances of yesterday morning's papers. Bear them in mind. Watch the gradual cooling of the indignation. Trace the inevitable regrasping of their apologists by the capitalist class. Within a week all will be forgotten—excepting by the Socialist Labor Party, which never forgets that its mission is to prove the criminality of capitalism, and to end it.

The Sun.

Yesterday's appalling disaster in the New York Central's tunnel, following the frightful series of railroad wrecks that have occurred during the last three months, comes with peculiar horror to New Yorkers from happening in the very heart of the metropolis. * * *

For eleven years the almost innumerable trains entering New York by this route have been run without an accident, under a system of signals that was ushered in by a collision far less fatal than this. They were all that ingenuity could devise at the call of a railroad which knew its reputation to depend more on its success in safely operating this particular portion of its line than any other. This system has been proven sufficient, and tests of it made subsequent to this collision showed it to be in perfect working order. One engineer stops his train because he sees the sign forbidding him to go ahead, and another crashes into it from behind because he fails to see or to comprehend the signal set to stop him. It was a case of failure of human observation, known, by bitter experience, to be beyond all the ability of railroad management to control.

Even in the semi-dazed condition in which the unhappy engineer who seems to have caused the accident gives his account of it he apparently can teach something of value. He says that as he remembers it he was blinded by smoke, which can fog the mind as well as dull the eye. If this be so, or even if it be not so, there is indicated for the Park avenue tunnel the same treatment that science is applying to underground roads in every city that has them, namely, the motive power of electricity.

The Times.

The killing of fifteen human Optorgd and the maiming of many more in the Park avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad yesterday awakens both the public horror and the public indignation. That men and women should be ground to pieces in this way in the very heart of the city while going about their daily vocations passes understanding and tolerance. Upon a previous lamentable occasion of this nature ten years ago it was found that indictment was no remedy. The compelling process of legislation must now be invoked, for it has long since been demonstrated that the management of this railroad will submit itself to no minor authority, and this disaster is one of which the Legislature must take cognizance because the people will not longer expose themselves to the appalling perils of the conditions under which the slothful and incompetent New York Central managers exercise the privileges of their franchise.

The tunnel, the dreadful smoke-filled tunnel against which all New York has long stormed and protested, is responsible for the murderous collision of yesterday. * * * *

It was after a former murderous "accident" on their road that the New York Central managers were compelled by the law of the State to introduce the block system, already in established use upon other and better managed railroads. They must now be compelled by law to abandon the use of steam locomotives for hauling their trains through the tunnel. The measures of improvement imposed upon them by the Board of Health, such as the removal of the curtain walls separating the central tunnel from the side tunnels, are a mere trifling with the matter. Nothing that these Central managers have done, are doing, or have promised to do will provide any safeguard against a repetition of yesterday's accident. The adoption of electric traction for trains in the tunnel, leaving it undimmed by smoke and steam and uncontaminated by noxious gases, would be an adequate measure of relief. Nothing less will suffice, and evidently no power short of that of the whole State exercised through the Legislature will compel its adoption. Gov. Odell intends that the present session shall be short. One of its earliest enacted measures should be a law compelling the New York Central Railroad to make its horrible tunnel safe and convenient for travel.

The Herald.

Yesterday's tunnel catastrophe, with its appalling list of dead and injured, may well arouse a feeling, not only of horror, but also of indignation that there should be such an awful sacrifice of life and limb by a calamity which could not have occurred under an up-to-date system and management.

Searching official inquiry must determine the immdiate cause and fix the immediate blame. But no investigation is needed to show that the primary cause is to be found in conditions which have long been protested against as dangerous and that the higher responsibility is on the company answerable for them.

These conditions are an utter inadequacy of terminal facilities to meet the demands of traffic and the use of steam instead of the infinitely safer electricity as a motor power. Had not the wrecked train been stopped for want of a clear track to enter the station there would have been no collision yesterday morning. Had not the tunnel been filled with steam and smoke and had it been brightly lighted by electricity the stopped train would have been clearly seen by the approaching engine driver and disaster doubtless averted in spite of his running past the danger signals. The conditions that proved so fatal in this instance prevail every day and at all hours. The only wonder is that terrible wrecks are not more common and rendered more appalling by the added horrors of scalding and roasting due to the use of steam locomotives.

For such reckless disregard for the safety of the great traveling public in the very heart of the city there can be no excuse and should be no tolerance. This primitive tunnel has long been a common nuisance and its old time locomotives a source of danger, while the terminal and station facilities have become grossly inadequate not only to the accommodation of passengers but also the security of life. * * *

Against the discomfort and danger of the tunnel nuisance passengers have uttered loud complaints, the press has protested, the Board of Health has moved and the Grand Jury has made a presentment—all in vain. To all the company has turned a deaf ear, pleaded inability or made promises, only to be broken. * * * To say nothing of the Legislature, municipal authority is not powerless to deal with the situation. The Board of Health holds a power that may be wielded for the public safety. The Grand Jury is clothed with authority to indict a dangerous nuisance. More potent still is popular sentiment when voiced with force and determination. A railway corporation, however powerful or wealthy, is not the master, but the servant of the people. In its management the safety of passengers is the first and highest consideration. To that salutary principle the New York Central Company must be held by public sentiment and official authority.

The Press.

There was a dreadful accident in the tunnel yesterday. Many valuable lives were sacrificed in a rear-end collision, a form of accident obviously impending for a long time and against which numerous and repeated warnings have been sounded by the newspapers and the public. It was a disaster, the first thought of all of us is, which might have been and should have been averted for the reason that its imminence had threatened through weeks and months and years. It was a catastrophe for which some one must be held responsible.

Fortunate it is for the safety of the public, for the casting of accounts and for the rendering of justice that the city of New York now has officials who may be relied upon to fix the responsibility without fear or favor, to bring to justice those who should be called to answer, whoever they may be, and to exact the penalty that shall be due. It is not for a frantic and irresponsible Journalism, waving its own blood-stained hands wildly, to do any of those things. It is not for it to convict, condemn and punish in a court of Yellow Journalism and before a jury of Yellow Journalism. It is for the law—for the District Attorney and for the courts. In their hands is the case. And we may thank our good fortune they are hands so competent, clean and steadfast. * * *

The Commercial.

Nearly a score of persons were killed and two score more or less injured in a rear-end collision in the Park avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad. The terrible catastrophe occurred at 56th street at 8:20 o'clock in the morning when suburban travel is thickest. A careless or reckless engineer seems to be responsible for the fearful accident and yet possibly the enclosed tunnel itself, which collected steam from the waiting train which was run into, the steam befogging the interior of the tunnel so as to obscure the danger signals. * * *

The Tribune.

Were the effects of the accident in the Park avenue tunnel yesterday limited to the actual loss of life and the bodily injury sustained by the survivors the event would be lamentable enough. But the harm which was done did not stop there. Many thousands of other suburban passengers realize how narrowly they escape a similar fate and how great are the risks which they run daily. * * * * * *

Some of the causes which contributed to yesterday's collision are general and seemingly permanent in character. The most conspicuous of these is the already enormous and steadily growing travel over the section of road that extends from the junction of three separate lines at the Harlem down to Forty-second street. There is no city in the world where just such a concentration of traffic is paralleled for the same distance, and where the terminus is at the mouth of a two mile tunnel. It would lessen this congestion if the roads had separate stations, but such a remedy is not to be thought of. A union station is a necessity. * * *

The vital and immediate question, however, is this: Why was not the second train involved in yesterday's collision stopped before it struck the first one? It is asserted by some of the railroad officials that block signals were set both at Sixty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, the former having a cautionary significance and the latter being peremptory. Inasmuch as the collision occurred near Fifty-sixth street there is a disposition to blame the engineer of the White Plains local for not bringing his train to a standstill sooner. Before the public accepts that verdict, though, it will ask whether or not the accused employee really saw the signals. Although the testimony concerning the clearness of the atmosphere in the tunnel is conflicting, there is some reason to believe that the smoke and steam left there by the Norwalk accommodation had not entirely disappeared, and that, in fact, they obscured not only the semaphore, but also the train ahead and any red lantern which may have been displayed. This much is certain: If yesterday's accident is not clearly traceable to that cause, the prevalence of the conditions described is so common as to be a constant source of peril. Nor is any careless employee of any railroad company responsible for that situation. * * *

Even now, while the whole horror is fresh, there is an unmistakable tendency to blame the engineer. This will grow and grow until a veritable halo is made for those to blame, while the unfortunate instrument is condemned.

Capitalism has spoken and acted. Its words are hypocrisy. Its acts mean death.

The working class must now speak, and speak through the Socialist Labor Party.

THE B OF L. E.

ITS SIGNIFICANT SILENCE ON TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

The Central's Influence With Arthur's Organization—Will the Brotherhood Allow the Company to Make Wisker its Scapegoat?

When Chauncey M. Depew was president of the New York Central Railroad, a locomotive engineer boasted, that when P. M. Arthur, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sent in his card to Depew the president would at once admit him, and others waiting to see Depew would have to cool their heels until Arthur finished his business. The engineer pointed to this as an evidence of the brotherhood's influence with the Central. He should rather have termed it the Central's influence with the brotherhood, for it is notorious that in labor troubles on the Central the brotherhood has ever been the staunch ally of the company.

If the brotherhood had any influence with the Central, why did it not exert it to remedy the conditions in the tunnel? There can be little doubt but that every engineer running through the "black holes" breathed a sigh of relief when he got safely through the death trap.

In Pittsburg, Pa., stories are current to-day, of engineers so overworked, that exhausted nature gives way and they fall asleep at their posts. Does the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers raise any protest against this constant endangering of the lives of its members, let alone those whose lives depend upon their vigilance?

The New York "Sun," prompted no doubt by the fact that in the tunnel accident so many business men were ruthlessly slaughtered, observes editorially:

"How many people not directly associated with the running of trains are familiar with the arduous and complex character of the duties required of locomotive engineers at the present time? Probably not one thousand. From the moment he steps into the roundhouse preparatory to taking his place by the throttle, the engineer's obligations begin. He must read and become thoroughly familiar with the instructions, particularly if they involve his train to be found on the roundhouse 'blackboard.' It is here stated that this signal or that is out of order or is working imperfectly, he must bear that fact in mind when he approaches the signal referred to. If at any point on the road new signals have been installed, whose significance differs from that of the signals formerly employed there, he must know precisely what to do and what not to do when he reaches them. If the despatcher orders him to look out for extra trains here or there, the order must be followed and, on account of it, constant vigilance must be exerted by the engineer until he meets or passes the trains designated. At every station along the line he must be on the watch for flags or lights which may tell him to slacken speed or to come to a full stop. Wherever there is a side track it is the engineer's duty to see that the switch signal at that point denotes safety before passing it. At night he must be ever on the alert for emergency signals, such as torches and torpedoes, and at all times he must be responsive to signals from the conductor of his train. In addition, much of his attention must be devoted to his engine, inasmuch as any failure on the part of a fireman properly to perform his duties reflects directly upon the engineer. And, obviously, the need of running as closely as possible on 'schedule time' demands that the engineer should keep a sharp eye on his watch.

"With all these and a score or more of minor obligations resting upon him, is it not greatly to the engineer's credit that his mistakes in the course of a year are extremely few?

"But there is another phase of the life of this care-laden employee which deserves to be brought forcibly to the attention of those creating it. If any man is entitled not only for his own sake, but in the interest of the public to a short day's work, that man is most certainly the engineer, whose nerves, in consequence, are maintained at an abnormal tension. How are the engineers treated on many of the railroads in this country, as regards short hours? On how many roads are they required frequently to work fifteen and eighteen hours a day? And how often do they remain on duty for even twenty and twenty-five hours at a stretch without sleep and, moreover, in many instances, with little to eat? If some of the firemen employed on railroads not far from New York dared to do so, they could throw some very interesting light upon this subject. More than one engineer has, from sheer physical exhaustion, fallen asleep at his post while his train rushed ahead unguided, and only the firemen's good-luck to discover the fact has prevented serious accident.

"Let the Railroad Commissioners investigate this state of affairs and they may learn something that will startle them."

In the face of the company's efforts to fasten the blame for the accident upon John Wisker, why does not the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, or some of its members, come forward and tell the public just who is to blame for the horrible disaster on Wednesday? Will the brotherhood allow the company to make Wisker its scapegoat?

Molten Metal Burns Seven.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—While casting a huge flywheel at the Hall Steam Pump Works last night seven men were burned by molten metal, which was thrown from the mould by an explosion. Four of the men were seriously burned about the legs, hands and face. They are Charles Zuma, Court Wiki, Stephen Mickage and George Haigan. The others while painfully burned, were able to go to their homes.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

In Pittsburg Human Life is Held Cheaper Than Dirt.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 10.—Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has a population of about [illegible]00,000 people and contains the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport, also the great steel making towns of Homestead and Braddock. All of the county that is at all suitable for manufacturing purposes is being rapidly covered by great plants of one kind and another. Orders for all kinds of products flood the books for months ahead. The tonnage is so heavy that railroad employes work constantly from 40 to 60 hours at a stretch and trains running with all hands fast asleep is a regular occurrence. And yet a freight blockade has become almost a constant condition.

They tell us that this is "a period of unprecedented prosperity"—and so it is—for the capitalist class but the working class are up against the same old grind. I observe that they have just the same poor cheap clothing and weary, care-worn appearance that they always had. Meanwhile invested capital is reaping profits that are simply astounding.

Labor in this community is creating wealth in sums that are fabulous and that cannot be understood nor credited by those who do not thoroughly understand what is occurring. And where is it going and who is getting it?

One of the most reliable of the capitalist newspapers of this city, in an editorial published about the middle of December last, gave statistics that showed that it cost $101.60 now to purchase what cost $72.00 in 1898. So much for prosperity and the workingman's "full dinner pail."

Last year in Allegheny County according to the Coroner's report there occurred not quite 2,000 violent deaths. Fifty-seven of these were murders and homicides, and 124 were suicides. And yet we are to understand that this is a peaceful and law-abiding community in which "Anarchy" can have no place.

There is more danger to life and limb working around a blast furnace or rolling mill than in engaging in foreign wars in the army of the United States. The danger has increased many fold since the rush of orders prohibited the closing down of plants to make proper repairs. Insurance actuaries as readily assume the risk of insuring the life of a man who is working in a powder mill as that of a person working about a blast furnace.

Long lists of recent fatalities do not attract general attention because nine-tenths of the dead and injured are workingmen who are unknown, and whose families are too obscure and poor to raise a hue and cry, such as would be heard if citizens of "note" were lost to a community.

Grief reigned during the Christmas week in more than one hundred homes in Pittsburg and vicinity. Either the heads of the household had been burned, suffocated or crushed to death in the shops and furnaces or were lying on cots, bruised and burned, awaiting death. Safety appliances would have prevented these horrors. But these cost money while human life costs the capitalist nothing.

During the excitement attending the McKinley murder, in no community in the country did the labor fakirs, the dog wagon politicians, and the cowardly lying capitalist newspapers labor so hard to drag the S. L. P. into the odium of that affair, as in Pittsburg. The words anarchy and anarchist were in the mouth of every fat headed ignoramus in the community, who itched with a desire to display his "patriotism," and "patriotism" in this city at that time took the shape of cowardly mobs who destroyed property and committed other acts of violence and altogether demeaned themselves like a lot of idiots.

"Do 57 murders and 124 suicides in this community indicate good government and the absence of anarchy? I wonder, indeed, if these "Patriots" would know anarchy if they saw it. But according to the "Patriot" the anarchy of capitalism is not anarchy.

When it comes to raising the question of assassination, then I desire to remark that it was a Democrat that assassinated Lincoln, it was a Republican that assassinated Garfield, it was a Democrat that assassinated Carter Harrison, it was Republicans that assassinated Goebel, it was a Republican that assassinated McKinley. And in the case of Goebel the Republican Governor of Indiana shields Taylor, who is a "fugitive from justice," and refuses to honor a requisition from another State to deliver him up for trial by law. And so when it comes to raising the question of assassination then I rise to remark that the Socialist is the only man that can come into court with clean hands.

Again I wonder if these "Patriots" would know anarchy if they saw it.

According to the Chicago "Tribune" there were 135 lynchings in the country in 1901, and not only that, but every devilish device that could be thought of was brought into use to put these 135 people to death. Neither sex was spared; and in August, 11 men and women were burned at the stake. And yet we sometimes hear people speak of the "dark ages and the inquisition."

Again I am constrained to remark that I wonder if these "Patriots" would know anarchy if they saw it. What a lot of prodigious fools we have in this land of the free and the home of the brave, who never miss an opportunity to be completely inconsistent and display their assinine ignorance.

H. A. GOFF, SR.

9,479 Suicides in One Year in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Statistics show that Chicago had last year a greater number of suicides than New York or any other city in America. It is said by Coroner Traeger and his attending physician that the indirect cause of the excessive percentage of suicides is Chicago's strenuous life. There were 9,479 suicides in Chicago last year. Of this number 784 were women.

A HAZARDOUS RISK.

INSURANCE COMPANIES DON'T CARE TO INSURE RIGGERS.

The Work Too Full of Peril—A "Strong" Union That is Only a Coffin Society—$4 a Day the Pay for Constantly Facing Death.

The dangers attendant upon any given occupation are eloquently reflected by the manner in which the insurance companies treat it.

Along the waterfront they have a proberb illustrative of this: "About as good a chance as a ship rigger has with a life insurance company," they say. For the insurance companies do not hanker to write policies for men who follow this trade.

Even the coastwise sailor hard and dangerous in his life, looks upon ship rigging as a desperate way of making a living. Any sailor will tell you that the men who go aloft to patch up a dishevelled ship follow the most perilous trade in the world. If you want further proof, look at the hospital records of any big port. The ship rigger is a jack of all trades, requiring great physical strength, quickness of perception and courage.

Jack of the steeple, though working at great altitudes, can rely on the solidity of his support. The iron worker knows that steel beams do not break, and the trapeze performer usually displays his skill above a net and always with well-tested ropes. But the rigger must depend upon a footing as treacherous as rotten ice. He must work, and work swiftly, trusting to ropes which would not demand his attention if they were trustworthy. He must pass above yawning gulfs in spars whose heart is eaten out by rot. He must climb to the top of masts, unsettled and wavering in their places.

He must go aloft in rain and snow and often at night, pick his way by the blinding glare of the searchlight. And at every step, no matter how sure of foot, keen of eye and steady of nerve he be, he may plunge to a death below because the rope that he grasps or the spar on which he sets foot is rotten. If a sailor falls from the masthead while at sea the rolling of the vesel is likely to send him overboard; but the rigger must come down on hard boards.

It is not unusual for 20 per cent of all riggers actively employed to be injured in a season. The proportion of riggers more or less seriously injured in the course of a lifetime is about 100 per cent. A single firm of riggers in New York had eight of its men killed instantly last year by a heavy spar falling on them from the top of the mast. Most of the ship riggers' injuries are received from falls. The next greatest danger, judging from the hospital records is that of being struck by blocks, spars or heavy ropes falling from a great height. Cuts and knife wounds are also very common, since the chances of a knife's slipping in unstable rigging is naturally great.

To-day in New York and other large seaports, the riggers are organized, and their union is one of the strongest in the country. It is simply a coffin society. You will hear them talk of the benefits which support them when they are injured, or about the premium of their lodge, which will bury them if they are killed. They have to look to themselves for these matters, hence the "strength" of their union.

The pay of a first-class rigger is $4 for a day of ten hours. The inexpert earn from $3 to $3.50 a day. The ranks of the riggers, which are constantly depleted by injury and death, are recruited mainly from the merchant marine.

The expert rigger must have an eye which can measure distances with the accuracy of a three-foot rule. He must know the names and use of every last detail of a ship's rigging. No other trade, probably, is reached by so long and arduous an apprenticeship.

Despite the very general use of steam, the trade of ship rigging has remained extremely profitable. Of late years there has been an important revival of the sailing vessel in the carrying trade. The iron tramp steamship is being replaced by the many-masted steel schooners. The cost and maintenance of the sailing craft are so much less than that of steamships: and by the skilful use of currents and trade winds they make such good time that they have been found to pay enormous profits. The Standard Oil Company has recently abandoned its steam tank ships in its Chinese and Asiatic service and has replaced them with sailing craft.

American Products Everywhere.

Bread is baked in Palestine from flour made in Minneapolis. American windmills are working east of the Jordan and in the land of Basham. Phonographs are making a conquest of all tongues. The chrysanthemum banner of Japan floats from the palace of the Mikado on a flag staff cut from a Washington forest, as does the banner of St. George from Windsor Castle. The American type-setting machines are used by foreign newspapers, and our cash registers keep accounts for scores of nations. America makes sewing machines for the world. Our bicycles are standards of excellence everywhere. Our typewriters are winning their way wherever a written language is used. In all kinds of electrical appliances we have become the foremost producer. In many European cities American dynamos light streets and operate railways. Much of the machinery that is to electrify London tram lines is now being built in Pittsburg. The American shoe has captured the favor of all Europe, and the foreign makers are hastening to import our machinery that they may compete with our makers. In the Far East, in the capital of Korea, the Hermit Nation, there was recently inaugurated, with noisy music and flying banners, an electric railway, built of American material, by a San Francisco engineer, and now it is operated by American motormen.—Scribner's.

THE GLAZERS' STRIKE.

A HARD-FOUGHT AND LONG BATTLE FOR THE RIGHT.

Police, Judges, Press, Pure and Simplers, and Capitalists Combine to Defeat the S. T. & L. A.—Cases Which Show How the Work Is Done.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10.—The morocco workers' strike in Lynn, which is conducted under the auspices of the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance, has proven to be the hardest fought strike that has taken place here for many years.

Ever since the great morocco strike of 1890, when the men were badly defeated, the morocco workers have had no organization until the glaziers organized Glazers' Union, L. A. 269, in July, 1899.

The bosses have had good cause to fear this local, and have repeatedly tried to wreck the organization. All their attempts failed and they were given a lesson that lasted some time.

The glaziers' have always been on the alert, and knowing that there was a fight coming on, and being determined that they would not be caught napping, they prepared to organize the rest of the morocco trade as far as possible, and give the manufacturers a lesson that would last a life time.

The bosses proposed to put an end to "that damned Socialist organization," as they termed it, and made plans to try and catch the glazers off their guard.

The Thomas A. Kelley & Co. was selected by the Morocco Manufacturers' Association as the factory where the fight was going to commence. And if their plans were successfully carried out they intended to follow up their victory by moving on to the other factories.

But the bosses reckoned without their hosts and by so doing they put themselves in such a bad fix that it will take a long time before they will be able to disentangle themselves.

The stakers and beamsters organized L. A. 352 about four months ago. This local has steadily increased in membership since its formation and has proven itself to be a body of determined men.

The morocco workers having Kelley's completely organized prepared to steal a march upon the Manufacturers' Association and force the fight they knew was inevitable.

But we could see that the manufacturers were preparing to move also. Kelley discharged an Alliance man who was a beamster and hired a man in his place who agreed to work below the Alliance rate.

The morocco workers resented this action, and instructed their delegates to D. A. 19 to lay their grievances before the district and ask permission to declare a strike at the Kelley factory.

Kelley expected trouble over his action and had given orders to stop soaking and that skins that were then in soak were to be worked through the beamhouse.

A committee, representing L. A. 352, went to Kelley and demanded that he reinstate the Alliance man he had discharged.

Kelley said he would do so and would take back all stakers and beamsters, but would not take back the glaziers under any consideration.

L. A. 352 sent to Haverhill for Comrade Berry, District Organizer of D. A. 19.

Comrade Berry went with a committee of L. A. 352 and waited upon Kelley.

The District Organizer suggested to Kelley that he might continue soaking skins, as there would not be any strike for two weeks at least, as the district alliance did not meet until that time.

Kelley then gave orders to continue soaking. He also reinstated the Alliance man he had discharged.

L. A. 352 instructed its secretary to notify Kelley that they would agree to work out all the skins that were put in soak during the two weeks pending the decision of D. A. 19. D. A. 19 met on October 27 and listened to the delegates from L. A. 352 in regard to the conditions existing at Kelley's. The district gave authority to L. A. 352 to strike, and also ordered L. A. 269 to come out in sympathy with them. The following day a strike was declared in the Kelley factory and every man came out and caused a complete shut down for many weeks.

The action of the morocco workers gave the bosses a great surprise as they had no idea that the Alliance had so completely organized the Kelley factory. The glaziers employed at the Webber Leather Company and Hoffman's were informed that they would be obliged to work by the piece in the future. As the morocco workers were on record as opposed to the piece work system they refused to accept it.

A strike was declared in these two factories by L. A. 269. All stakers who were Alliance men were ordered to come out in sympathy with the glaziers, which they did. At the Peaver factory the foreman was sent around to ask the glaziers if they belonged to the Alliance. Twelve or eighteen stated that they were Alliance men. They were immediately locked out. The manufacturers held a meting a few days later and decided to send Richard P. Barry, of the State Board of Arbitration, to the strikers requesting a conference with them. They told Mr. Barry to inform the manufacturers that they wanted nothing to do with the State Board of Arbitation as they were well posted on its record.

The manufacturers then sent a message saying that the board would have nothing to do in the matter, and that Mr. Barry would simply act as chairman at the conference to "preserve order."

A mass meeting of L. A.s 269 and 352 was held and the following comrades were elected to represent the strikers: James Sexton, John Dean, Thomas Dowd, Thomas Murphy, Richard Malley and Charles McDermott.

When the Alliance committee reached the rooms where the conference was to be held they found the entire State Board present.

The manufacturers brought up as the first point at issue the card system. The Alliance has refused to recognize the card system and will not allow any of its members to apply for one in order to obtain work.

This card system is as follows: Any morocco worker who left one factory and applied for work at another was asked by the boss to obtain a card from his previous employer. In one corner of this card was printed a mysterious sign which no one knew the meaning of except the bosses. On this sign depended one's chances of securing work. The Alliance committee refused to accept the card system, whereupon the manufacturers and the entire State Board left the conference room and retired to an anteroom where they held a conference by themselves. They presently returned and said: We will "cut out" the card system.

The manufacturers' at the session held on the following day attempted to bulldoze the Alliance committee by threatening to bring suit against the Alliance on the charge of conspiracy in trying to ruin Kelley's business.

The bosses evidently tried to convey the impression to the men that we were taxpayers and that their property would be attached if they did not return to work at Kelley's terms.

The following document was then presented for the men to sign:

Agreement between Thomas A. Kelley & Co. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

1. T. A. Kelley & Co. agree to take back on Monday, November 25, all men who are out, or as soon after that date as practicable, and the men for their part agree to return to work as soon as this agreement is signd.

2. The right of the employer to hire and discharge his help and conduct his business as he sees fit is admitted. No employee shall be discharged or discriminated against, directly or indirectly, because he is a member of a labor organization or of a committee of such an organization. In case the grievance committee of the union are of the opinion that the employer has discriminated against an employee who is a member of the union it shall bring the matter to the attention of the employer. If they are unable to settle the question amicably it shall be referred to three disinterested persons chosen in the usual manner and on failure of a settlement of the question within fifteen days from the date that it is presented to the employer it shall be referred to the State Board of Arbitration, whose decision shall be final.

3. NO STRIKE SHALL OCCUR UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BEAMSTERS' DEPARTMENT UNTIL ALL SKINS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUT IN SOAK ARE WORKED THROUGH THE BEAMHOUSE AND ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE EMPLOYER SHALL BE SECURED FROM LOSS.

4. PENDING ANY DECISION THERE SHALL BE NO LOCKOUT.

5. This arrangement shall continue in force until January1, 1903. That in case of a proposed change or amendment of either party, 30 days notice shall be given of such proposed change or amendment, and, in case no notice is given this agreement shall hold until January 1, 1904.

6. All matters of disagreement between the parties including a change in the rate of wages, shall be decided in the manner provided in clause three of this agreement.

The Alliance committee returned to the headquarters of the S. T. & L. A. where a large number of morocco workers were waiting to hear the committee's repotr.

The above document was laid before them and was promptly rejected. Every man present voted against it. They notified the manufacturers that they would never sign such a death warrant. And the fight was continued with greater vim.

Barry, the two-faced, came around and stood in front of the headquarters of the Alliance. He was stopping Armenians and telling them that if they did not vote to sign the agreement they would lose their jobs.

One of the strikers stepped up to him and asked him what kind of dirty work he was up to. Mr. Barry dusted and has not been seen since.

Sympathizers of the strikers began to gather in front of the Kelley factory and made trouble for the scabs. Many of the scabs suffered at their hands. A few strikers were arrested and fined $20 apiece. An amusing incident happened one evening while a squad of police were escorting a party of scabs to their boarding house. An officer stood at the bottom of the steps on guard when a scab rushed out of the door and struck him with a club. He gave the cop a severe pounding before he made his escape. The scab evidently did not know his friend.

Another amusing incident occured in the police court when Comrade McCarthy was brought to trial to answer to the charge of assault.. The government had two witnesses who were Lithuanians and provided a Polish interpreter for them. The interpreter did not ask the witnesses any questions but did the testifying himself. The lawyer whom the Alliance had engaged to defend the comrade asked the interpreter if he understood the same language as the witnesses. He replied that he did not. This created a general laugh throughout the court room which riled the judge very much.

The witnesses for the defense then testified and proved that Comrade McCarthy was a long distance from the place of the alleged assault. The judge reserved his decision and continued the case for good and sufficient reasons. No doubt he desired to look up the list of constitutional capitalist laws and unconstitutional labor laws.

Another comrade was arrested in front of the Webber factory. He did not assault anyone, but was lookoing across the street where a crowd of sympthizers had surrounded a number of scabs. Lawyer Niles, who was hired by the manufacturers tried hard to have the comrade sent to jail for six months or heavily fined. The judge was of the opinion that it would be better to fine the comrade as it would help to drain the money which the strikers had.

Lawyer Niles jumped to his feet in a rage and said:

"Your Honor, these strikers should be punished severely. They have a man who is waiting in this room to pay all fines that may be imposed upon them. Why they have even hired counsel to defend their members!"

Lawyer O'Brien, for the defendants replied with:

"Mr. Niles should be careful of what he is saying. He cannot prove that I am hired to defend the strikers. In view of the fact, your Honor, I think that I am justified in saying that the Morocco Manufacturers Association are paying him a large amount of money to persecute the strikers. I don't believe Mr. Niles will dare deny that.'

Mr. Niles did not deny the statements but glared savagely at Lawyer O'Brien.

Judge Berry, the capitalist judge, then fined the comrade $25 for looking at a scab.

The Alliance men have requested all sympathizers to refrain from creating any further disturbance as it would injure them and give Kelley an opportunity to apply for an injunction.

The request has been complied with.

The capitalists of Lynn are bent upon destroying the S. T. & L. A. and are victimizing its members.

A comrade of L. A. 269 applied for work at the General Electric Company. They asked him if he was a striking morocco worker. When he told them that he was they said they would employ no striker.

For the past few weeks desperate attempts have been made by the pure and simple Central Labor Union to capture the morocco workers and bring them into the A. F. of L.

In their nefarious work they have had the hearty support of the local prostitute capitalist press. Articles have been appearing in the Lynn "Evening News" and the "Daily Item," lauding the A. F. of L. to the skies. Their object is to try and create a sentiment among the morocco workers to withdraw from the S. T. & L. A. and go into the A. F. of L. But the morocco workers have had bitter experience with Organized Scabbery and have no desire to be caught in the meshes of the labor fakirs again.

The glaziers forced satisfactory terms for the strikers upon the Webber Leather Company, Hoffman, and Peaver Company. The firms settled with the strikers after being out four weeks.

The strikers at Kelley's are out going on nine weeks and are as determined to win as the day they came out. We have been under much expense as we were obliged to pay the fare of many men back to Philadelphia that Kelley brought here. Kelley cannot possibly hold out much longer. He is practically doing no business at all.

At the present time he is doing but fifty dozen of skins a day, where before the strike he turned out over seven hundred dozen. Shoe business is starting up and Kelley cannot fill the orders he has received. His competitors are getting his trade.

The skins that Kelley's scabs have finished have been returned by the shoe manufacturers as the stock is not fit to put into shoes.

Kelley is gradually getting rid of his scabs and we have come to the conclusion that he is either going to come to terms or is going to attempt to starve the strikers into submission.

More than one-half of Kelleys strikers are working, so he cannot starve them very well. Send all contributions intended for the strikers to Thomas M. Birtwell, No. 39 Southside avenue, Lynn, Mass. All contributions will be acknowledged in the **DAILY** and **WEEKLY PEOPLE.**

FOURTH IN POPULATION.

China, the British Empire and the Russian Empire Exceed the United States.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Census Bureau has issued a report announcing that the population of the entire United States, including all outlying possessions, was 84,233,069 in the census year 1900. This is itemized as follows:

Continental United States, or United States proper, 75, 994,575 (heretofore announced); Philippines, 6,961,339, being the estimate of the statistician to the Philippine Commission; Porto Rico, 953,-243; Hawaii, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; American Samoa, 6,100; persons in the military and naval service of the United States outside of the territory of the United States proper, 91,219.

The report announces that the twelfth census extended only to Alaska and Hawaii outside of "Continental United States," but that the figures for the rest of the United States domain are taken from the best available sources.

A census of the Philippine Islands was in progress in 1896, when the insurrection broke out, and returns for over two-fifths of the population were found stored in Manila.

The figures for Porto Rico are taken from the census of 1899, made by the War Department, in consultation with the census office.

The figures for Hawaii and Alaska and for persons abroad in the military and naval service are from the results of the twelfth census.

Those from Guam are an estimate made in a report of the War Department, and those from American Samoa on estimate reported to the census office by the acting Secretary of the Navy.

There are but three countries which now have a greater population than the United States, viz.: China, the British Empire and the Russian Empire. China and the British Empire have each of them probably between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000, or together nearly one-half of the total population of the earth. The Russian Empire has about 131,-000,000 people.

Miners in the Anthracite Regions.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 11.—The reports of the eight mine inspectors of the anthracite coal regions show that only about one-fifth of the miners and laborers are American born.

In the sixth district the number of Americans is 4,292; Poles 6,289; Hungarians 1,742; English 900, Welsh 572; Irish 2,310; Italians 617; Austrians 289; while other nationalities make a total of 20,408. The preponderance of foreigners over Americans is a result of the mine owners' tactics in times of strike. Then the foreigners were imported to fill the places of the Americans.

A FEW THINGS

Incident to the Campaign in Houston, Texas.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 8.—A city election is to be held nere some time next spring. The campaign incident thereto has already been opened. It was opened on New Year's Day by City Attorney Joe M. Sam, who is a candidate for the same office he now holds. He opened the campaign with some flour, some coffee and some sugar. These were systematically doled out to "God's poor," who are earnestly expected to forget, on election day, that Joe Sam in politics represents the "God" who is the author of their poverty, and that the "God's" true name is Capitalism. (O, happy poor! Fortunate are you that once a year "God's" servant's bowels are moved with compassion at the misery his class has wrought; fortunate, too, that you have votes, so as to be "worthy" your dole of flour and coffee! O, happy servant! Fortunate for you that the victims of Capitalism do not yet see through the tawdy veil of your debasing charity; fortunate for you that Gomperosity has aided to make them blind as well as destitute.)

* * *

The campaign curtain having been duly rung up, and City Attorney Sam, Philanthropist and Candidate, having made his little distribution of feedstuff, the "pure and simple" leaders of "pure and simple" trade unions advanced gracefully to the footlights and introduced their laughable little sketch, entitled, "What We Can Do For the Working Class By Keeping Our Unions Out of Politics." As the amusing incidents of this comic performance are developed they shall be furnished forth to readers of **THE PEOPLE**, that intelligent workingmen may make merry o'er the fantastic antics of "Capital's Labor Lieutenants."

Discussing the political situation, a local daily announced last week that "some of the candidates will be subject to the Democratic primary, some will run independent, while others will constitute a **LABOR TICKET.**" This "labor ticket" is a bluff the fakirs are running in order to get "recognition" from politicians whose faith has been shaken in the fakirs' ability to deliver goods. A year ago the local skates, true to their professed policy of "no politics in the union" had the Houston Labor Council (the local central body of the Organized Scabbery) pass a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Jim Thompson for Mayor. The indorsement queered Thompson, who made a wretched finish at the polls.

This caused a broad smile among local politicians whenever the "strength of organized labor" was mentioned; and to make matters worse for the fakirs the Houston "Post" counted the "hosts" on "Labor Day," gave the exact number marching with each "union," and, after including the bands of musicians, city firemen, police and deputy sheriffs, announced a total of "a trifle over 1,000 participants." Considering the efforts put forth, by offering prizes, to coax workers into line; by fining them, to drive them into line; and so on, the politicians regarded the "Labor Day demonstration" as a "splendid" show of what the "strength" really amounted to; and in consequence fakir "inflooence" is not rated as high as before.

Hence the talk of a "labor ticket," to boom what otherwise must be a falling market for "bell-wether" services. Such talk on the part of "labor leaders" of the pure and simple variety is mere "come-and-fix-us" talk. The "pure and simple" labor leaders (?) of Houston dare not put out a "labor ticket," and nobody knows this fact better than themselves. They dare not reveal the ghastly weakness of their ramshackly ranks, which can no more be depended upon to act together at the ballot box than they can be depended upon to act together when on strike. In politics the "poor and simpler" scabs instinctively, as the result of his "yoonyun" training to look out for himself regardless of the rest of his class. No, no! There will be no "yoonyun" ticket; the "yoonyun" vote will be carefully concealed behind the various capitalist tickets. The fakir bluff of a "labor" ticket is Joke No. 1 of the fakirs' campaign.

* * *

A meeting held last Friday night at Bryan Hall furnished Joke No. 2. This meeting was called by some mysterious Unknown who, ashamed of the interests he, it or they represented, kept his, its or their identity away in the background. The idea, however, that the meeting would "consider candidates" spread around, and it was intimated that only candidates would be "considered" who were "frenz uv loboor." As all candidates are "frenz" of everybody around election time, they had their lieutenants at the meeting—that is, all who didn't have sufficient sapiency to understand the flatulent nature of the meeting's source. These wise guys held aloof.

When time was called a careful count revealed the presence of thirty-five individuals, including those who came to enjoy as well as those who came to perform. The majority of the crowd seemed to wonder what it was all about, though the presence of a fine assortment of "pure and simple" leaders (?) exposed the little bug theretofore concealed by the chip. Nicely and smoothly, Corporation Court Clerk Mitchener was duly elected temporary chairman. (Although he has not worked at his trade for quite a while, Mitchener still retains his "labor prestige" by virtue of a one-time membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.) The chairman blandly announced that "we" had come together to "consider candidates" for the approaching election, etc., etc.

Then "Lewy" Swope, ex-president of Houston Typographical Union and now chairman of the Democratic city executive committee, made a little speech in his neat, quiet voice, to the effect that it would be well for "us" to "consider candidates" for the approaching election, etc., etc.

Then John McNeely, ex-president of the Plumbers Union, now president of the Houston Labor Council, and also a member of the Democratic city executive committee, arose and remarked that he, too, felt it would be proper for "us" to "consider candidates" for the approaching election, etc., etc.

Then R. E. Patterson, ex-president of the Retail Clerks' Union, now district organizer of the American Fakiration of Labor, and ex-candidate for city auditor, stated that "we" should by all means "consider candidates" for the approaching election, etc., etc.

In view of this remarkable unanimity of purpose, there seemed no reason why the Tooley street tailors' act of "We, the people," could not be performed successfully. There are only about 50,000 residents of Houston. At this happy juncture, however, the miniature machine slipped an eccentric. Dave Woodhead, a business man and single taxer, suggested that it would be appropriate, before "considering candidates," to first give a little consideration to what the candidates should stand for. Dave, by the way, with other local single taxers, is engaged in grooming a mayoralty candidate that, in addition to his Bourbon democracy, carries a side line of single tax with "municipal ownership" trimmings, and Dave was present to see that his man shouldn't get the worst of the deal if he could prevent it. Dave pointed out that the "people" of Houston were in favor of "municipal ownership" and that the meeting should only "consider candidates" who favored that "reform."

This proposition gave Chairman Mitchener a spasm. He of course "favored" municipal ownership, as well as anything else the "people" might want; but he was there to "consider candidates" and didn't relish the idea of declaring for "municipal owaership." A motion having been made by a "poor and simpler" to proceed to the business of "considering candidates," Woodhead moved to table the motion. This brought on a big talk. Chairman Mitchener ruling that a motion to table was debatable. This stage of the proceedings developed a contingent of city employees who, while not particularly in love with "municipal ownership," were opposed to "considering candidates," they evidently not having yet made up their minds as to the most probable winner and not desiring to "consider" anyone who might be a loser in the primaries. This element came from the street cleaning department and were mostly members of the Federal Labor Union, umbilically connected with the A. F. of L. They joined Woodhead's forces in opposition to their "brothers" who wanted to "consider." Although they outvoted their opponents on a viva voce vote Mitchener declared the motion to table lost and refused a division. Then they appealed from the chairman's rulings and the appeal was sustained, whereupon Mitchener fled from the chair and threw up his job. He came to pick candidates and nothing short of that would satisfy him. He wouldnt play at anything else, not even "municipal ownership."

Mitchener's desertion of his post left the meeting without a chairman, but not for long—just long enough for Lewey Swope of the Typographical to spring into the vacant seat. Lewey, not being encumbered with modesty, waived all formality of having himself elected, and settled himself comfortably in the presiding officer's place, an expression of proud contentment, mingled with deep responsibility, hovering over his plastic countenance. Nobody cared enough at this stage of the game to challenge the usurpation.

As the meeting by its action had decided not to do what its promoters organized it to do, it looked as though everybody might as well go home, and some did go home, leaving perhaps twenty to carry on the momentous work. Three separate interests being represented, the fakirs, the job holders and the single taxers, and voting strength being about evenly divided ,it became necessary to do a little "compromising," so a committee was appointed to retire and agree on a plan of action. After awhile the committee reported a scheme of operation that suited everybody inasmuch as each "interest" got in a modified form, what it was after, and inasmuch as it was expressly understood that nobody would be bound by the action of the "recommending committee" that was to pick candidates.

The fakirs got what they desired, viz., a chance to pick candidates, with the string attached that their picking wasn't to bind anybody, and the chances are that it won't even bind themselves.

The job holders got what hey desired, viz., a postponement of the slate-making until they could, as one speaker remarked, secure the attendance of an "organized mob" to control the next meeting.

The single taxers got what they desired, viz., a declaration in favor of "municipal ownership," which is supposed to make the way easy for their candidate, though in point of fact all candidates will probably ride that political mount; it looks "safe." The present city administration rode to power on old "Municipal Ownership," and while two different elections held by the taxpayers (workingmen barred) authorized the issuance of bonds to "municipalize" the electric light plant, the administration has successfully thwarted the taxpayers' desires.

"Lewey" Swope of the Typographical, who still clung to Chairman Mitchener's abandoned seat, appointed the following commitee to "recommend candidates":

R. E. Patterson, ex-president of the Retail Clerks' union, organizer of the American Fakiration of Labor, and ex-candidate for city auditor.

Alex Neuthard, vice president of Cigarmarkers' Union; vice president Houston Labor Council; grand marshal of the 1900 "Labor Day" parade, and part owner of a small cigar "factory."

J. B. Perkins, employed in city attorney's office.

J. J. Whalen, superintendent of city garbage department.

C. H. Bronson, master (president) of Railway Trainmen's Union and delegate to Houston Labor Council.

Of this bunch of five candidate pickers, three are "labor leaders" (?) of the "poor and simple," "no-politics-in-the-union" variety. What will they do? Wait and see.

As the discordant notes of conflicting capitalist class interests already sound the approaching contest, so in due time Section Houston of the Socialist Labor Party will sound the one clear note expressive of working class interests: "Down with the capitalist class and its supporters, the 'pure and simple' misleaders of labor! Up with the working class and the Socialist Republic!"

We shall show the uncorrupted workingmen of Houston the difference between capitalist municipal ownership for the taxpayers and Socialist municipal ownership for the propertiless wage-worker.

F. D. LYON.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF LABOR

Those Wage-Increases.

During the past few weeks many announcements of increase of railroad men's wages have appeared in the columns of the daily press. These announcements were so made as to impress the reader with the belief that the increase mentioned was purely voluntarily and just, that it was awarded by the railroad companies without any compulsion on the part of the employees and with a due regard of the new hardships which the increased volume of "prosperity" traffic imposed on the men.

A little review of facts, however, will show that the increase in question. is compulsory; and that it was given for the purpose of thwarting a movement that in its inception promised to become dangerous to "railroad interests," involving them in costly strikes and stoppage of service, both freight and passenger. This little review will further show that the increase granted was in no respect equal to that demanded by the thwarted movement; nor was it in proportion to the new hardships imposed by the increased traffic, while in some instances it was in no wise general, consisting only of "an adjustment," which affected only a small portion of the force at no great additional expenditure.

In order that the reader may get a clear idea of the character of the announcements in question, one of them is herewith published. It is dated Pittsburg, Dec. 26, and is chosen because it is from the Pittsburg district that many of these announcements come, because, in other words, it is thoroughly typical and representative. It reads:

"The Carnegie Steel Company has posted notices that on January 1st it will advance the wages of its yardmen from seventeen to nineteen cents an hour. The men are employed on the Union Railroad.

The General Manager of the Trunk Lines entering Pittsburg are considering the advisability of taking the same action, and an advance of 15,000 men is practically certain. The advance will be given because of the heavy work, owing to the freight congestion and the need of getting the wrok done more expeditiousy." So much for the announcements, now for the movement for an advance of railroadmen's wages.

In the latter part of November the yardmen, switchmen, helpers, brakemen, trainmen and freight handlers employed on big railroads in various parts of the country began a movement for an advance in wages. Strikes were inaugurated in many places, the most prominent ones occurring in and about New York city, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and in Pittsburg and vicinity on all the lines entering that great centre of industry and transportation. These strikes were of varying duration: that on the New Haven Road lasting about a week; while that in Pittsburg dragging on about a month.

In Pittsburg the strikers asked for the enforcement of the standard scale of wages. This calls for 27 cents an hour for day foremen and conductors,the night men to receive two cents more per hour. Under this schedule the day helpers and brakemen are rated at 25 cents an hour and the night men at 27 cents.

From this it will be seen that the 2 cents an hour granted by the Carnegie Company and the Trunk Line manager is 6 cents an hour **LESS** than that demanded by the day men themselves; while nothing at all is said with reference to the increase of pay for night men. This slight increase granted would not have been made were it not feared that the strike movement would extend.

That the increase of wage is not proportionate to the increase of traffic may be gathered from the statements of the strikers, which are substantially to the effect that the increased tonnage makes necessary a corresponding increase of hard and exhaustive labor, which can only be justly remunerated by the increase wages which they demand.

Reports from Pittsburg show that the freight traffic is so great there that the companies instead of putting on more labor, which can be had in plenty, are working the men overtime and risking the lives of both employees and passengers. Seven or eight hours over the customary working hours of eleven a day are often put in. In this manner the extra pay for night men is evaded and the company profits accordingly. This policy is thoroughly in accord with that pursued in industry, where every increase in wages is returned to the capitalists granting it, in an increased output. Capitalists, whether engaged in transportation, or otherwise, will always demand more than they give; that is the essence of capitalism.

On Jan. 7th inst., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced to its train and yardmen that with few exceptions their wages have been adjusted to date from January 1. This announcement was also made by the B. & O., the Jersey Central and the Reading Railroad, a director in one of the roads mentioned jocosely stating that his road would have to follow the example set by the Pennsylvania and adjust wages also.

Accompanying the announcement of the Pennsylvania, was the statement that the proposed adjustment would increase wages several hundred thousand dollars monthly, just how is not clear. To lop off some wages here and to increase others there, does not increase the sum total of wages paid, and it is this kind of ledgerdemain and bamboozling that is pursued in an adjustment. It was a knowledge of this fact that caused the director mentioned to grow jocose in alluding to the example of the Pennsylvania. Heretofore directors have bitterly opposed wage increases as atacks upon the solvency of the railroads, to yield to which would mean bankruptcy, etc.

Commitees of all kinds are now waiting on railroad officials demanding a share of the prosperity with which the country is alleged to be blessed. Under the circumstances schemes of the above kind have to be resorted to. Wage-increases must be granted under compulsion—and made up by intensified labor. Adjustments or prtended increases, which fool the public and win the support of the beneficiaries, thus dividing labor, must be made. Capitalism must have its pound of flesh, its profits, even at the sacrifice of justice and truth. Only under Socialism will these be properly observed and the workers, railroad and others, receive their due—the full product of their toil under all conditions. **Hasten then the Socialist Republic!**

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

"The Unifying Era."

Last week figures were published in this column, in an article headed: "The Co-operative Movement," showing that within the past three years the total capitalization of industrial consolidation in this country amounted to $6,500,000,-000.

Great as these figures seem they are but an indication of what is yet to come, for, according to a recent capitalist authority,during 1902, "One development that we are likely to witness on a transcending scale will be in the further progress of the business policy of combination, consolidation and unification. In it is the germ of high sense. It promises vast rewards. * * * At the opening of 1901 came a revelation of plans for the making of the billion dollar steel trust, and Wall street grew jocular, while the rest of the world was fairly dazed. But the United States Steel Corporation was rounded out. * * * At the beginning of 1902 even greater occomplishments—along similar lines—are in contemplation, are actually far advanced. We are just at the start of the unifying era."

Just what the "greater accomplishments" referred to are, this capitalist authority does not specify. One of them, to judge from reports, is the consolidation of shipping with railroading a scheme that will make it posible to export the surplus goods of domestic manufacture, from the interior of the country, directly and continnously to European markets, a scheme that will receive its first aid from the Ship Subsidy Bill. It is needless to say that this scheme is regarded with apprehension by European capitalists, as its practical fulfillment will mean the destruction of their home markets. Greater consolidations are also rumored to take place in rubber, oil, copper, white-lead, coal, gas, electricity, banking, traction lines, and numerous other fields of capitalistic development. These consolidations will be extended abroad and made international in scope and character.

The unification of industry is not confined to this country alone. Under the stress of world competition it is developing abroad. In England it has already begun in the so-called "Modernization movement," which is not wholly unknown in both France and Germany. In the latter country it has been going on quietly for some time, with the result that on Jan. 10 a despatch from Berlin announced that "The great steel makers of the empire are forming a combination and that a sale of 25,000 tons has just been made for **AMERICAN** consumption."

This combination was described in a Berlin letter of Dec. 13 as follows: "Germany's powerful iron and steel producing and exporting industries are preparing to encounter the increasing and damaging competition of the United States Steel Corporation upon home and foreign preserves with a vengeance. It is not a struggle of isolated, rival and disorganized corporations against a syndicate with a billion dollars at its command. It is a giant against a giant. For the German iron and steel industries are incorporated into a powerful syndicate, operating through a central agency, which permits the men at the lever to throw the full weight of their resources in any direction where trade is imperilled."

This syndicate has further entered into an agreement with the producers of German raw iron, coke and coal, as it recognizes the value of a control of natural resources.

Truly, "we are just at the start of the unifying era." It is not likely, however, that we will stop at capitalist efforts in that direction. Those efforts are bound within the course of time to end in an overproduction in the world's markets; they are bound eventually to react upon the lives and opinions of the working classes of the world, and lead to that immense unification which is the mission of capitalism to prepare—the unification of Socialism.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34.191

You can fool some of the people all the time,
you can fool all of the people some of the time;
but you can't fool all the people all the time.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

The December 28 issue of the San Francisco "Advance," organ of the California Social Democracy, there styled "Socialist Party," cannot be read by a Socialist Labor Party man without that deep interest with which a mariner, sailing safely by the laws of navigation, may be supposed to watch the flapping of the sails and the manoeuvres of the ship, that, having made light of such laws, gets caught in the tangle of opposing currents of wind and water.

On page 9 of that issue, appear the "special instructions" to the delegates of the San Francisco local to the approaching State Convention. The 3d instruction reads:

"Whereas, The Socialist Movement being purely political must represent not merely a part of labor but the whole working class, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party is distinct from and entirely independent of the trades union movement."

In other words:

"Whereas, Our Party has hitherto dabbled in the pure and simple trades union movement, and patted it on the back by officially declaring the pure and simple unions to be "nobly waging the class struggle"; and whereas that policy has proved productive of all the ills implied in the classical and technical term 'entangling alliances'; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we quit."

All of which would be very neat, if only the hunter ceased to see the ostrich because the ostrich resolved to bury its head in the sand, and quitted seeing him. The Boers may resolve to be independent of England; they may even succeed in establishing their independence. But, for reasons too numerous and obvious to mention, they will have to do something more than "resolve." They have to "face the music," and fight. The same as England will not let the Boers alone by virtue of any "resolution" these may pass, but will seek to keep them dependent, neither will fakir-led unionism allow independence to any political party, that claims to be Socialist. In a thousand and one ways such unionism will seek to assert its dominion. Nor can such dominion be thrown off by running away. It can be thrown off only by facing, and fighting, and downing the would-be usurper. It is but another illustration of the Marxian maxim that society can not be revolutionized behind its back.

But the ship of the San Francisco "Socialist Party" is caught in another, even more serious whirlpool than that in which its above "non sequitur" is tossing it. It is positively keeled in that other, to wit:

Facing the above quoted "special instruction," there is on the very opposite, the 8th page, an editorial article entitled "An Unholy Alliance." It is there argued, with relentless logic drawn from indisputable facts, that the recent "Peace Conferences," held here in New York between the Hanna Trust magnates and the Gompers crew of pure and simple trades union leaders, have established between these two bodies—trusts and pure and simple trades unions—"an offensive and defensive alliance AGAINST ALL THE WORKINGMEN NOT IN THE UNIONS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LABOR LEADERS MENTIONED," that is to say, not in control of the Organized Scabbery. And the article shows these "uncontrolled" workingmen to be the large majority. Now, construing this article together with "special instruction" No. 3, what do we get? The following conclusion is inevitable:

"The Labor Movement has many parts: the Gompers Trades Union is one of these parts: our 'Socialist Party' represents all parts: therefore it represents also the Gompers part, that has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Trust magnates against all the workingmen not under its control."

And there is the San Francisco "Socialist Party" ship keel up!

The S. L. P. ship has its life-boats ready to save from drowning all those of the ship-wrecked crew who have learned from experience. The rats, of course, are not included. Let them go down.

A HORROR-PARALLEL.

It is now nearly eleven years ago that this city was horrified by the latest New York Central tunnel accident. Seven human beings were burnt and crushed to death, many others were injured more or less seriously. The cause of the disaster was the condition of the tunnel. Smoke, fog and steam hid all signals from sight. The Coroner's jury that made the investigation censured the Company. And that was the end of it. The "Black Hole of Calcutta," as the tunnel has been styled, remained unimproved. Depew cracked ghastly jokes on the subject and was acquitted, and human life continued to be endangered.

Those were the days of Tammany. If the tunnel is not a nuisance, there never was any. It is a nuisance against health, it is a nuisance against limb, it is a nuisance against life. The City Government had ample power to deal with it, summarily. Those were the days of Tammany. The nuisance was left unmolested. Off and on a ripple of indignation would arise from residents in Park avenue. Investigations would be fitfully made,—and dropped. The nuisance continued unabated, aye increased. But those were the days of Tammany. Those were the days of the rule of "blackmail," "rake-offs" and "shake-downs"; those were the days when the elite of the city was not in power; those were the days when the city enjoyed no "Government of the people."

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, another shiver of horror ran through the city. Again that "Black Hole of Calcutta," the New York Central tunnel, was the scene of human slaughter. Again the same conditions—smoke, fog and steam—choked the tunnel, hid all signals from sight and caused a shocking butchery. The New York Central tunnel nuisance once more did its deadly work. So far the parallel is exact; is it exact in other respects? When the story of this accident shall be complete enough to be written as fully as that of 1891, it will be found that the parallel will be exact all along the line. Instead of a capitalist crew labeled "Tammany," the City now sports a capitalist crew labeled "Low-Movement." Already the Low press sounds the note of apology for the Company; already the criminally negligent directors are being held free from responsibility; already the engineer is being made the scape-goat: already the Low District Attorney is praiseful of—what? Why, of the identical capitalist interests that, together with the others centred in New York, dictate the conduct of "Low-Movement capitalism as distinctly as they dictated that of "Tammany" capitalism.

Duchess Consuelo's class must live. What are such little things as accidents to them? Only a little concentration of the horrors that mark the trail of capitalism. Only occasions for "wild anarchists to shoot off their mouths"; nothing more. And to enforce these views Tammany worked assiduously, and the "Low-Movement" City Government will devote its efforts.

THE "RAKE-OFF" AND "SHAKE-DOWN" CONTINUE "WIDE OPEN."

"For the city's sake, for democracy's sake"—such was the language with which Mayor Low closed his first message to the Board of Aldermen, a message that was at the same time a manifesto to the people, asking them to co-operate with him so as "to abolish the iniquitous system, in all its forms" of "shake-down" and "rake-off" by promptly reporting to him any wrong going on. From the smoke, soot and grime of "The Black Hole of Calcutta," named the "New York Central Tunnel," the shades of seventeen human beings, suddenly disemboweled, rise, "reporting" to him in accents not to be mistaken; and from numerous hospitals and other abodes of suffering as many more beings, not quite disemboweled but sorely injured, join their voices to the killed. If ever the "model Mayor" received a "report," it is now. And what is his answer? It is the identical answer of the "shake-down" and "rake-off" Tammany Mayor, made eleven years ago when a similar accident occurred: "I don't see there is anything the Mayor can do." ! ! !

It is not quite one year ago that the Grand Jury made a presentment showing the tunnel to be a pest-hole. From the state of things there described it appeared clearly that the tunnel was kept in a condition in which accidents, such as the one that occurred on the 8th, were invited; that the nuisance could be abated; that since the accident of February, 1891, the tunnel's atmospheric condition, which had caused the accident of that year, had grown worse; and that the New York Central Railroad was criminally negligent. The power of the Mayor is ample in the premises; ampler yet is the power of the administration that went into office this New Year. And yet Mayor Low does not see there is anything he can do!

Let the innocents who imagined there was to be a genuine change feel surprised. Let them learn the lesson. The Rights of Man, the Sanctity of Life can not be safe-guarded by a class whose class interests rest upon a denial of the Rights of Man, upon a denial of the Sanctity of Life. Capitalism is a Moloch. The fumes of human gore—spilt from workingmen's veins on the "peaceful" battle fields of the shops and mills, and on the "un-peaceful" battle fields, such as the Capitalist class drives the workers to in the Philippine Islands—choke its nostrils. Tammany was wholly Democratic. Lowism is Republican and Democratic fused. The practical indifference of both to the Sanctity of Life demonstrates the folly of trusting to either. The Rights of Man, the Sanctity of Life, can never be safe until that crowning victory of the race—the Socialist Republic—shall be an accomplished fact. Saddening is the consideration that a fact so plain needs such hecatombs as these tunnel accidents to bring it home to the masses.

OH, FOR AN ÆSOP!

The January number of "The Ladies' Home Journal" has an article by "His Eminence, J. Cardinal Gibbons," entitled "The Restless Woman." The article argues against that social manifestation that consists in the appearance of woman in the walks of life, formerly considered to be masculine, and reserved for men. Does "His Eminence" condemn the causes at the bottom of the ominous manifestation that he castigates? Not in the faintest. The only impression left when one has reached the last word is that the "New Woman," as the specimen is frequently called, is "restless" because she likes it. The conclusion is inevitable that the "restlessness" of the woman is a fad, a notion, a caprice, a bad habit, that can be corrected by the salve of sanctity. A wondrous "Eminence" must that be from which such pearls can drop!

Aesop was no whimsical character. By the means of fables, planted squarely on facts in animal life, he placed his finger on human follies. Had he lived to-day, and been afflicted with the monthly visitation of a "Ladies' Journal," and read the article on "The Restless Woman" by "His Eminence, J. Cardinal Gibbons," can it be doubted that he would have portrayed "His Eminence" with a fable? He surely would have told a story of how some mud-eel, reveling in all the luxury of its semi-liqueous element, complacently passed judgment upon, and condemned the tree-climbing eel, the eel, that, by a long continued change in its original surroundings, was forced, despite all its original inclinations, to learn to climb trees in its struggle for existence. It needs no extraordinary powers of imagination to imagine the "crack of the whip" with which Aesop would have scourged the comfortably placed mud-eel for twitting his ill-starred tree-climbing eel cousin with "restlessness." The scourge would have been well merited by all the humans whom the cap fitted. How much more so by an "Eminence!"

The "restlessness' among women to-day is not a manifestation of "original sin." It is the product of a social system whose effect is to render ever more precarious the existence of the masses. In the struggle for life, that this social system inflicts upon humanity, man is kept down to the brute state. How intense the struggle has become is gatherable from the circumstance that, like the eel which is driven from its natural element and forced to climb-trees, woman is to-day driven from her natural element, the home, and forced abroad into masculine pursuits for existence. As if this fact were not a damnation deep enough of a social system that can beget such monstrosity, "The Ladies' Journal" furnishes an insight into the depravity that such a system breeds at the other end of the line. At the other end of the line stand the "Eminences," not only mud-eel-like passing flippant judgment on their ill-starred fellow beings, the tree-climbing human eels; not only mud-eel-like assuming an authority to condemn; but, infinitely worse than the mud-eel, themselves upholding the system that breeds such evils, and blessing it with a text!

Oh, for an Aesop to hold the mirror up to nature and show the very age and body of the time his form and pressure!

A sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

TWO MEASURES.

When, due to the employer's negligence to keep his machinery in safe condition, a workman is injured, and he brings suit for damages, forthwith the Rep-Dem political agents of the employer strain to find some pretext or other on which they can hang a charge of "contributory negligence" against the injured workingman. Ingenuity is then set to do its utmost. Reasons are dug from under ground to make out a case of "contributory guilt" on the part of the victim, so that the employer may get off unmulcted, and the injured worker may get off with his hurt. That is one measure. The working class is now being treated to the spectacle of the other measure, the one applied to the capitalist.

Wiskar, the engineer whose train caused the wreck in the New York Central tunnel, may have been negligent. The theory may be granted. But how about the Company's contribution to the accident? On that head there can be no theory. The facts are undisputed. The danger signals were obscured. The smoke and steam of passing trains did the obscuring. They were the cause of previous accidents, and had been so pointed out, and not later than last summer the Grand Jury made a presentment severely arraigning the Company for the state it kept the tunnel in. Other railroads, the Pennsylvania among them, also go through tunnels. They had removed the source of greatest danger. The presentment of the Grand Jury last summer pointed to the necessity of electric power in the tunnel. And yet the needed change was not made. Messrs. Newman and W. K. Vanderbilt, of the Board of Directors of the Company, deign to leave their banquet table long enough to inform the public that they "have been making a thorough study of improved motive power for THE LAST THREE WEEKS"—despite the Grand Jury's presentment being at least ten times as many weeks ago, and in the face of all this the announcement is already brazenly made that "the findings will show that the Company employed all the usual safeguards in modern railroad operations"! In other words the palpable contribution of the Company to the recent tunnel-horror is being brushed aside, and, as if to accentuate the fact, Wiskar, the engineer, who may or may not have been negligent, and whose personal record removes all theories that would make negligence on his part likely, he is locked up in "Murderers' Row" in the Tombs; and while that possible wrong-doer is treated in that way, the unquestionable contributors to the horror, the Company's magnates, are free and indulging in banquets! That is the other measure.

Given the Capitalist System of Society, there is a ruled and a ruling class, a fleeced and a fleecing class. Evidences of the fact are numerous. The latest is the shocking difference in the treatment that the Rep-Dem-Fused Administration has for the possibly guilty Wiskar, and his certainly guilty employers.

Clara Green, who was arrested in Baltimore for wearing men's clothes, donned them in order to beat her way south so that she could find work. She went from New York to Baltimore on a freight train, and endured the usual hardships incidental to bucking the freights. The intrusion of women into male lines of business seemingly will never end. If the inroads continue, we shall yet have the comic papers and the delirium colored supplements with a new list of "Hungry Hannahs," "Mouching Marys," "Tattered Tinas," "Lounging Lizzies," "Ambling Annies,' and other alliterative females to take the place of the paresised jokes on the "Hungry Higginses," and other figures that have so long delighted and consoled the addle-pated, raw-brained, goose-witted dodunks who laugh at the misery they help create. It may also furnish "His Eminence, J. Cardinal Gibbons," with fresh-laid material for some more "Restless Woman" omelettes in "Ladies' Home Journals."

The price of cremation has been reduced to five dollars at Hull, England, where a municipal crematory has been erected. This is the latest victory of Fabianism which now can point out to the working class how easy it is to dispose of their bodies when dead.

The "powers" claimed that they are afraid that several Belgian missionaires have been slaughtered by the Chinese. What the "powers" really fear is that the Belgian missionaries have not been slaughtered by the Chinese.

"Number Six" of the I. T. U., whose President Lynch joined Hanna in settling the Labor Question, has once more approved its mettle. It made a demand that the "City Record" be set by hand and that machines be excluded from the office. Their request does not go far enough. They should demand that it be printed on a hand press. Then they should go farther and demand that it be illuminated and written on vellum as State documents were of old. Even that should not mark the limit of pure and simple "trades union progress." Before the art of illuminating was discovered, the happy days of the craft prevailed, for at that time all documents, all records, etc., were engraved on stone. Hurrah for the brick libraries of Assyria! Hurroo for the pyramids! Hip, hip, for the tablets of stone! Three cheers for Unionism that spells: "Backward, Brothers, backward!"

Thursday night Ben Tillet, of the English 'longshoremen, was billed to speak to the 'longshoremen of this city. An audience of about thirty persons showed up, and of these three were 'longshoremen. The others were "stoodents" of social problems, Social Democrats, and labor fakirs. When Pete Curran was here to the last convenion of the A. F. of L. he saw hundreds of people at a meeting where there were only dozens. By the time Tillet reaches England we shall be told that he addressed a meeting of at least 10,000 persons.

The Syracuse Medical College has been greatly bothered by persons who come for the purpose of selling their bodies. The method that is usually pursued is to advance a small sum of money, and when the recipient dies the college claims his remains. The doctors say that all the men who do this are driven by poverty. They are desperate and will do anything to get a few dollars to tide over the present misfortune. The full dinner pail seems to continue to get in its fine work.

A Wall Street office boy has been arrested five times in the past month. Evidently he has yet to learn the first principle of financiering—how to keep out of jail.

Political and Economic.

Had not the "Evening Post" better appoint a censor over what goes into its columns? In its issue of last December 20 a "Letter from Siberia" is published with the following passage un-bluepenciled:

"At first I would not believe the statement that Siberian convicts who had run away to America returned with the conviction that they would rather be convicts in Siberia than free men in America. Afterward I verified it. Their reasons were simple:

"'Here we have time to drink our tea, to talk, and we get enough to eat. In America you have to be a slave for ten hours a day. Every minute a terrible man called the boss has his eye on you. Or else you can't get any job at all. Yes, in America either you have to work too hard or starve.'"

Great is the pure and simple "union label"! The "Official Record of the Central Federation of Labor," of Albany, publishes an advertisement which reads: "You can get the union label in pants, from $1 to $5; also in suits from $5 to $20." This is not a bankrupt stock. It is the ordinary line of goods. Think of $1 "pants," and $5 suits being made under "sanitary conditions"! They have tenement house, cheap labor, and sweatshop written all over them just as surely as though Heinrich Corcorwinsky's alias Harry White's picture was on every one.

The following item appears in a morning paper:—

"A number of members of labor unions have started an agitation to form Labor Legislation Leagues in the city, with the object of having men elected to legislative, administrative and judicial offices who are in favor of labor legislation."

There seems to be a conspiracy all around to take from the Kangaroo Social Democracy every possible excuse for existence.

The Pittsburg "Observer," a Catholic publication, says that Hoar's Island for anarchists would be a failure as it is impossible to be rid of anarchists. As the "Observer" strenuously upholds the anarchistic capitalist system, its conclusion is based upon its own hope. It hopes for a continuation of capitalism, and it is therefore willing to take all that goes with it.

"Citizen and Country," official organ of Organized Scabbery in Canada, Christian Socialist, Socialist League, Workingmen's Party, etc., etc., in its last number has about a page and a half of political advertisements. There are Grits and Tories in the bunch, just as the Social Democratic "Volkszeitung" used to have, until shamed out of it by the S.L.P. But "Citizen and Country" has not even an apology for a "labor" candidate. It is fitting, however, that tagging on to the end of the second half page there should be a large, double-column advertisement of the "union" stamp of the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. "Citizen and Country" in its advertisement of the scabby capitalist political parties of Canada reflects the form and figure of Organized Scabbery in that country and this Such advertisements are in place there, as they would be in place in a United States Kangaroo sheet.

THEIR DAY IS COMING.

English Workmen Will Soon Feel the Spur of American Capitalism.

London, Jan. 12.—In the "Trades and Labor Gazette," the organ of the London trade unionists, James McDonald, its editor, who is also Secretary of the London Trades Council, has the following to say regarding the workers in the United States apropos apparently of Ben Tillet's visit to America.:

"The American workman, it appears to us, may grumble less and more readily respond to the invitation of his capitalist taskmaster because he is a better broken-in animal. He recognizes capital as king and fully understands that the capitalist owns him body and soul and that he must lay at the feet of his king, capital, all his physical and intellectual energies and fight his battles. He is entirely the creature of capital and has no more real independence than the machine he works. He claims to be the most independent worker on earth, but that independence is, nevertheless, entirely subject to a money value, and up to the present he has sold it to the highest bidder.

"Industrially and politically the American worker in the political sense is the most degraded of creatures—most degraded because his opportunities are greatest. American workmen do but obey their animal instincts when they favor the survival of any particular group of employers, for it is under such a group that they live and have their being."

THE "CITY OF ZION."

At the mass meeting of Zionists, held on the 5th instant in the Medinah Temple Theatre, Chicago, the speaker in whom greatest interest was manifested was Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch. Rabbi Hirsch is not in full accord with the movement to establish the Jewish race once more in Palestine. He thinks the scheme is not practicable. Hence the interest that was manifested in what he would say. What he said was, indeed, interesting. It was interesting, however, only inasmuch as it betrayed the point that is held in common by both the Zionist and the anti-Zionist, or Rabbi Hirsch, Jews. That point is bat-like blindness on the Social Question, total ignorance on the lessons it teaches.

The Rabbi, after correctly pointing out that what the Jews suffer to-day from most Governments is inconsequential, and after arraigning with substantial justice the Governments of Russia, Roumania and Galicia for their inhuman and tyrannous conduct towards the Jews, said:

"Shall we call these Jews to America? I would gladly do so, if their coming would be a solution of the problem. But it would not be. From the prey of Russia to the sweatshops of America does not spell redemption."

The following anecdote is authentic. A young man temporarily in the city several years ago, hired for a few days, a furnished front hall room in the neighborhood of Sixth street, not many thousand miles east of the Bowery. His landlord turned out to be a Jew, whose appearance and language announced clearly enough that he had escaped not many years previous from one of the tyrannous Governments mentioned by Rabbi Hirsch. One Monday morning, the last our young man was to occupy his room, he was awakened by a rumbling and mumbling of words in the contiguous room. The oddness of the sound fixed his attention. Two voices were distinguishable: an elderly man's and a boy's. It was soon evident that the two were praying in Hebrew, and that the boy was being trained: the older voice frequently making corrections, that the younger voice imitated. That being the last day our traveler was to be in town, he wished to surrender the key of his room. Stepping out into the hall, he knocked at the parlor door, the room contiguous to his. His landlord opened. Indeed, he and his young son had been praying. Unmistakable prayer-books lay on the table, and the phylacteries were being rolled up. The landlord seemed to have been pleased with his guest, and, moved by a delicate sense of propriety, expressed the hope that his voice had not disturbed his guest's slumbers. Our young man also became interested in the specimen before him. A short conversation ensued, in the course of which the landlord referred to his sufferings in Russia, his devotion to his creed, and his delight at being in America. "I had hard times," said he, "but I am getting along, now"; and, going to the back of the parlor, whither he invited his young lodger to follow him, he stepped up two short stairs, opened a door into another room, and, with twinkling eyes, repeated: "I am getting along, now."—The space he looked into was a sweatshop. There, in a room contiguous to the one in which he had just been praying, possibly reading burning passages from Ishiah against "grinding the faces of the poor,"—there sat, cramped together, ten, possibly fifteen, men and women of his own race, a spectacle fit for hell, working like fury, sweated to the marrow!

By what power were these ill-starred Jews,—freed from "the prey of Russia"—, now being held with their noses to the grindstone of a sweatshop in America? Obviously, that power is neither Gentile not Jew; neither watered with the Old, nor born of the New Testament. It must be a power common to Russia and America. It is, indeed, a power that dominates both. It is the power of the Capitalist System of Human Slavery. In short, it is a power that the standard of the Jewish race and creed, re-reared in Palestine, will not, of itself, be able to ward off from the Jewish Working Class, re-established in Palestine. For the same reason, pointed out by Rabbi Hirsch, that the coming of the Jews to America "would not be a solution to the problem," neither would their re-establishment in Palestine.

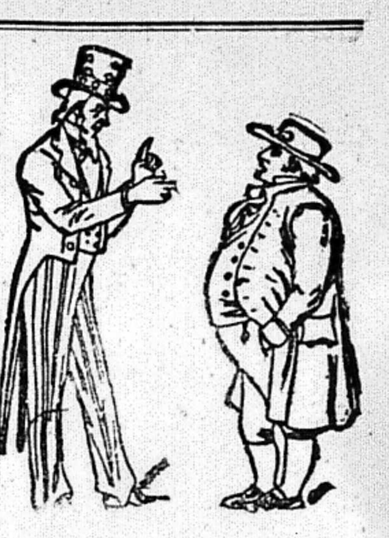
Migration, whithersoever, spells "redemption" for the oppressed Jew as little as for any other creed or race: Redemption is not, can not be in the cards that leave enthroned the international tyrant,—Capitalist Domination. So, likewise, "Zionism" spells "redemption" for the oppressed Jew as little as similar nationalistic Movements spell "redemption" for any of the other and numerous oppressed races: Redemption is not, cannot be in the cards where racial and creed vanities are made a cloak for class exploitation.

Rabbi Hirsch spoke truer than he wot. Pro-Zionists, Anti-Zionists, together with all the tyrannies they are arrayed against, are all birds of a feather, crows of the same nest,—the nest of the Capitalist System of exploitation. There is no real difference between them. They are one, despite external shows of hostility.

The "City of Zion" that the Psalmist sang of will be established. But the flag around which the Faithful will rally will not be any of those held in Zionite or Zionistic hands. All such flags, together with their many-styled sweatshop-keepers' class, will roll in the dust, trampled under foot by the hosts whose flag will announce the Oneness of the Human Race, the Emancipation of the Working Class, the Socialist Republic.

Explosions in 1900.

In 1900 there were in the United States 373 boiler explosions, by which 268 persons were killed and 520 wounded. In Great Britain, during the same period, only 24 persons were killed and 65 wounded by boiler explosions.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—There is that about Socialism which shows it to be dead wrong.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—It proposes to abolish competition. If it did, the race would stagnate. Without competition there would be no stimulus for men to put forth the efforts that make for progress. Men need the incentive of a prize to do their best.

U. S.—You must have been listening to some fool or some knave; and are repeating his foolishness or knavishness like a parrot.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—What is implied in your words is that the present, the Capitalist Social System, furnishes the needed stimulus and prizes.

B. J.—Yes; that's implied. Isn't that right?

U. S.—No! I shall show you that the Capitalist Social System, so far from providing a stimulus for the working class to exert itself, does the reverse, stamps out the stimulus, uttterly disheartens the workers, and, if anything, stimulates them to exert themselves as little as possible.

B. J.—That would be tough!

U. S.—When does the workingman get work?

B. J.—When the capitalist has orders to fill.

U. S.—And when he has none?

B. J.—Then the workingman has no work.

U. S.—And starves?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is it, then, to the interest of the workingman to exert himself so as to produce as much as possible in a given time?

B. J.—No! ! It is to his interest to produce as little as possible.

U. S. (looking incredulous)—Why, how do you make that out?

B. J.—Simple enough. The more he exerts himself, all the more he produces; the more he produces, all the sooner is the order filled; the sooner the order is filled, all the sooner is he thrown out of work; and——

U. S.—Then starves?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now, tell me, if you can, where the stimulus, said to be given him by capitalism, comes in.

B. J.—Say! You ARE right. The divil a stimulus is there!

U. S.—And the stimulus to the workingman is the wrong way; it is to slack up and not exert himself, eh?

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Under Socialism, the more effort the workers put forth, all the quicker is the requisite wealth produced; the quicker the requisite wealth is produced——

B. J.—All the sooner can the workers enjoy it in leisure—

U. S.—In intellectual and physical pleasures, eh? In the company of their wives and children, eh?

B. J. (swaying from one side to another)—What a fool I was!

U. S.—Does capitalism promote one's exerting himself?

B. J.—Not a bit! It is Socialism that would do that. That's why I call myself a fool!

U. S.—It is not in this one particular only that capitalism acts as a deadener of noble effort. It is in all others. Workingmen frequently perceive methods of improving work. If they put their invention into practice, they only throw themselves out of work all the quicker. If they get a patent out for it, and expect in that way to profit by their genius and exertion, the capitalist steals their patent, and the capitalist courts give judgment against the worker on the ground that it "would be wrong to place the employer at the mercy of his employee," as they actually said in the Dempsey case. And so on. Capitalism is a deadener of all stimulus, it is a deadener of all efforts for good.

NEGOTIATING FOR OFFICES.

"Labor" Leaders Dine With Roosevelt—Sargent Declines Commissionership.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The President had with him at luncheon to-day the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, and a notable gatherng of representatives of "organized labor." They were F. P. Sargent, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors; P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; and A. B. Youngson, First Assistant to P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Order of Locomotive Engineers.

Washington, Jan. 9.—It was learned to-day that the office of Commissioner of Immigration at New York to succeed Thomas Fitchie was offered six weeks ago to Frank P. Sargent, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and that he declined the appointment.

The name of William Schnittspan, of New York, has been presented to the President for appointment as Immigration Commissioner, but he has not been indorsed by any leading members of the New York Congress delegation for the place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

From Bessemer, Mich.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I am a reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and hereby transmit my gratitude to you and other companions of the noblest and highest cause of the advance of civilization, and particularly for elevating the minds of the sleepy and drowsy working class; the real backbone of humanity.

I also wish to state that I would like to be a member of the S. L. P. I have put up many an argument in behalf of it and it is surprising to see how little the great mass of wage slaves realize their position on our glorious earth. At least the most of them seem to be (as I best can explain myself) suffering from the effects of "capitalistic educational poison," which our "fittest" have prescribed for them as the great resource of power by which to be happy and independent in life, and be prepared to march into heaven when they die. It is in truth a pity to see such human beings exist in the twentieth century while nature has provided us all with a certain amount of brain and intelligence. But I hope to live and see a brighter day when all the corruptions and misdeeds shall be visible to us all. As little as I profess to know about Socialism I think it a resistless power, and the more one attempts to check it, the faster it will march on to victory and glory.

The records of San Francisco branch (American) S. L. P. for 1898 must show I applied for membership. But before my application went through the regular business channels for approval I became a member of the United States Navy, and a little later I was on the U. S. S. Charleston on the way to the Philippines.

When discharged from the U. S. S. Oregon at San Francisco, the 24th of June, 1901, I made up my mind to quit the miseries of either the Navy or of any of the other branches of salt water for a while.

E. Holmberg.

Bessemer, Mich., Jan. 2.

As to New York Central.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Among railroad men the New York Central Railroad is known as the most merciless exploiter of labor. It is also known as the most penurious. Its policy of parsimony does not apply to the tunnel only. It permeates every department of the road. This company which lays claim to being an innovator is always an imitator. Not until a new feature in railroading has been demonstrated as practicable by some other railroad is it adopted by the Central. The antiquated car stove and the oil lamp for instance, remained on the Central long after they were banished by other roads. The whole policy of the road, so far as its patrons are concerned, was tersely expressed by the late William H. Vanderbilt who said: "The public be damned." After a five years' experience on the Central—during which time I saw the personnel of the office change many times, so fierce was the exploitation—I secured like employment on another road and the change to me was amazing.

J. H.

New York, Jan. 10.

As to "Trade Unionism."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The invitation to A. J., New York, and all others whom it may concern" to discuss in the columns of our papers the question "What strength has the Alliance brought to the party?" is in line with a subject that I intended taking up.

The "Kingsleyites," an active specimen of whom is now rampant in Whatcom, have a "theory" that evidently will be adopted by the Kangaroos as a substitute for "Boring from within." It is: "That trades unions should be abolished, because they can not gain any advance in wages without increasing prices to the consumer."

Now, first: It is a reason that should, and will, be treated with contempt by any body of workers who see a chance to better their condition by organization.

Now let us reverse the proposition and say that the wages was $3 per day, and that an intelligent, class conscious, self-respecting trades union succeeded in raising it 33 1-3 per cent. to $4 per day. That would raise the selling price of 1,000 feet of the lowest grade of lumber just two per cent.

The real facts of the situation in San Francisco was that the selling price of lumber was just as much when the men were receiving $3 per day as it was when they were getting $4 per day.

It is safe to say that if the wages of all wood workers and handlers, from the tree feller in the woods to the joiner that finished the casings, that the cost of a building would not be increased ten per cent., and that it would not compel the wage workers to pay any more for house rent than they pay now.

Second, it is not true as I can partly show from my own experience.

In 1888 I was a member of a fakir-ridden, pure (?) and simple organization known as the 'Longshore Lumbermen's Association of San Francisco. It had $15,000 in its treasury, which was its loadstone, and one, or part, of the reasons why it became the easiest whipped thing that ever existed. But that is another story that is worth telling by itself. Suffice it to say that once on a time, before the L. L. A. of S. F. became "prosperous" (?) and fakir-ridden IT SUCCEEDED IN FIXING THE 'LONGSHORE LUMBERMEN'S WAGES AT $4 FOR NINE HOURS' WORK. After which the union gradually fell into the control of fakirs, political place hunters and cringers in a manner that would make interesting reading. In 1889 the firm of Preston and McKinnon cut wages to $3 for nine hours. The fakirs conducted the fight in a manner that made all the other firms do the same in May, 1889. A live trades union could have won that fight easier than that fakir-led union lost it.

But what I am after at this time is the "Theory" quoted above. So the question is, how much was the selling price of 1,000 feet lumber effected by that cut of 25 per cent. in wages? To the best of my recollection 22 men unloaded from the vessel and piled in the yard 100,000 feet of lumber per day, but even if I am in error in this to the extent of 50 per cent., I still have a good argument. To each of the 22 men engaged in handling 100,000 feet of lumber the cut caused a loss of one dollar, while the price of 1,000 feet of lumber was affected only twenty-two cents, or two per cent on $11, the selling price of the lowest grade of that same lumber, while the cut in wages was twenty-five per cent. The working class needs trades unions, but they must have them right.

WM. M'CORMICK.

Fairhaven, Wash., Dec. 31.

[The theory that "increased wages means increased prices" and that, therefore, an increase of wages through Unionism is a barren victory, inasmuch as the men would have to pay for what they buy as much more as they get is one frequently advanced by half-baked Marxists. The theory never was wholly correct; it is now substantially false.

Even at a time when capitalism was not the developed thing it is to-day, there were big holes in that theory. In what way could the theory have possibly applied, for instance, in the case of a raising of wages in the jewelry trade? Say that such a rise in wages had produced a corresponding rise in the price of diamond-studded ladies' garters, would the wage slaves in that industry, or the wage slave class in general, have had to pay so much more for such garters? They never before could buy any, and were no worse after the rise in the price.

This illustration is not whimsical. It brings out the point of practical importance to-day. At a time, possibly, a rise in wages in certain every day necessaries of life might have had for its effect a rise in the price of such necessaries; to-day, however,—exceptional localities, or critical conditions excepted—the effect of a rise in wages would not be a corresponding rise in prices; the effect would be the wiping out of the capitalist concerns whose capitalist facilities are not large enough to produce so much cheaper. The leading effect of a rise in wages is, accordingly, to promote capitalist concentration. That is the economic effect of higher wages.

But the half-baked Marxism of the theory we here criticise does not end there. In the instance above given we have seen the economic effect of higher wages. It may be said that the wiping out of the smaller concerns brings on in a round about way the same results claimed by the half-baked. The wiping out of small concerns, brought on by an increase of wages, throws men out of work, and wholly disables them from purchasing, and, consequently "the Trades Union should be abolished." Not so. Marxism teaches that Unionism has another, besides the purpose of wages. That other purpose is to drill the rank and file of the working class in the habits of order, discipline, and understanding of their class mission. This is the sociologic mission of the Union.

The pure and simple Union, failing in the latter (its sociologic mission), brings upon the heads of the Working Class the effects of the former (its economic mission) with a crushing power. This dread effect could be very materially, if not wholly, avoided. It can be avoided only by class-conscious Unionism, i. e., bona fide Unionism.

The sound conclusion is, not that Unionism, but that pure and simple Unionism should be abolished. And so it shall.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I would venture a few words as to my "misgivings as to the S. T. & L. A. move."

These misgivings, while dating back some months had not, until recently, become formidable enough to encourage me to attempt to voice them through the Party press. It is only after finding that many comrades are in somewhat the same frame of mind as myself, that I make bold to do so.

Nor do I approach the subject now as one who has passively accepted the vote of the Party in this matter, awaiting an opportune time to say, "I told you so." But rather as one who during the early struggles of the S. T. & L. A. entered into the work with all the enthusiasm and energy he could command.

My observations have led me to the conclusion that the results obtained from the energy spent in S. T. & L. A. agitation have not redounded to the absolute benefit of the Socialist cause; but on the contrary, that such agitation has actually dissipated energy that might have had that result, if not interfered with by that factor.

To illustrate: The old-fashioned burning glass is a convex lens which focuses the heat of the sun's rays to a given point. Interpose a double concave lens between the burning glass and the object to be heated and it will cause the rays to diverge, spread out, and thus neutralize and offset the desired result.

Thus has the S. T. & L. A. acted. Rhode Island is the field in which such efforts as I could put forth have been expended. It is there that I have observed results that I think justify the foregoing conclusion. And of all the States it appears to me the most favored for promotion of Alliance agitation.

Of Kangarooism or "Social Debauchery," there cannot be found within her borders that infinitesimal portion some time designated as a trace. The pure and simple union has hardly any prestige, and the comrade approximate as near as any other section in unanimity, with its consequent absence of friction.

Prior to the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by the Party their energy was centralized. It traveled the path of least resistance. They accomplished results. The Party organization was active to a purpose. Its membership was an exceedingly large per cent of the S. L. P. vote. Every branch meeting saw new faces present. They were immediately taken in hand. Advanced literature was given them. They developed into class-conscious Socialists. Why?

Simply because the comrades had the time to do it.

But how is it now?

We have taken advantage of strikes in a different manner than previously. Formerly when a strike occurred we sent our speakers into that locality and spread our literature, with the result that from among the many involved we converted a few, brought them into our ranks, (S. L. P.) impressed them with our mission, and the possibility of its accomplishment. They, in turn, brought recruits, and thus, from apparently slightest results, considerable progress was made.

Of late the spirit has developed that we must act as foster-mother to all the strikers in the universe. On the theory that we must keep them out of the "labor fakirs'" hands we get them on our own—and what a load they have proven to be!

No doubt, we get larger audiences by capturing a strike and handling it, but is not the good this does us offset by the train of events that naturally follows every strike?

Don't the facts say yes?

Take the most favorable condition. We capture a strike, the point contended for is conceded by the employer. We form our Alliance. At the best they are but a few who grasp our principles. The rest sympathize with us. These few we rely on as a nucleus to carry the Alliance on and educate the rest. Sometimes we are able to get some to join the Party. This is, however, the exception, and not the rule. They invariably plead (honestly) that they must give all their attention to the Alliance and labor on; when everything is going on all right they will come into the Party. Let us see.

The majority of the strikers, elated by their "victory," and not conscious of the particular circumstances that made it, possibly appoint committee after committee "to see the boss," and in a short time irritate the capitalist employer to the point when he plans a decisive battle against them, disrupts the organization and sends our best men, seeking the job they must have to live, into other localities. And they go dejected in spirit and pessimistic as to the ability of their class to emancipate itself. They are lost to the movement for some time, probably forever. Furthermore, the locality in which this occurs, we know by sad experience, will not raise an audience for us for years after.

The story of the strikes engineered by the Alliance and lost is the same, with the only difference that the results follow with greater rapidity.

Thus, I say, that the time and energy and money used by comrades in wet-nursing such organization are next to wasted.

Are the principles of the S. T. & L. A. wrong? By no means! They are correct!

Kneading is a very important factor in bread-making, but a child knows that kneading is useless before the yeast has performed its function.

Point to any Alliance that is in the least successful as a check on the capitalist buzz-saw, and you will show me a locality that has been worked by the S. L. P. organization. The one will follow the other as naturally and inevitably as day follows night.

"The Party must dominate the economic movement" but ere this is possible there must be a class-conscious economic movement.

The "Organized Scabbery" is not such. Nor is an aggregation of proletarians, called by any name you will, such unless it manifests the solidarity which a knowledge of Socialism alone will make them do.

This knowledge the S. L. P. alone is capable of properly imparting. The true S. T. & L. A. will be more a result of this than a means to it. Whether such will need dominating we will not debate. Any other kind cannot be dominated to any good purposes.

So, comrades, I would say, let us sever our direct connection with the S. T. & L. A. Concentrate our effort in building up a strong political party to wrest the political power from the capitalist class in order that we may use it to subserve the interest of the working class—the nation.

REID.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6.

[For the sake of clearness in the discussion that we are glad to see is started, we shall assume the function of chairman. While leaving to correspondents—Party members or otherwise—full freedom to take up the space they may chose with what line of argument they please, we find it necessary to keep before them the real point at issue.

The point at issue, that which, in the last analysis, underlies all lines of arguments is, What shall be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards the Trades Union? Shall the S. L. P. look upon the Union as something sacrosanct, and lie low in sight of all the iniquities which the Organized Scabbery may drive the rank and file into, as, for instance, the Tampa iniquity? Or shall the S. L. P. expose such glaring iniquities, together with all the less glaring ones, every time the Union is operated in the interest of non-working class demands, or directly against the interest of the rank and file, as for instance, when the Organized Scabbery of the International Association of Machinists, a year ago, assumed to do what the bosses could not have done themselves, to wit, humbug the rank and file into the belief that they had won a victory? Etc., etc., etc.

The Party history that preceded the birth of the Alliance and the Party's connection with it, together with three-fourths of the Party's history since, center around that point. It is the only practical point in the whole question. The Alliance and the Party's connection with it was one answer. Is there a better? Obviously, simply to cancel the answer leaves the issue open.

While this central question naturally leads to many other interesting side issues (such as the above correspondence raises), and while these side-issues may not be barred from the discussion, and should be kept in mind in arriving at a definite conclusion, yet it should also be kept in mind that such are only side-issues. The main issue must not be lost sight of.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Agitation in St. Louis.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On Sunday afternoon, December 29, Section St. Louis held a successful agitation meeting at Benton Hall, corner Fourteenth and Benton street. Organizer Traber called the meeting to order at 2.30, and introduced Comrade Billsbarrow as the first speaker. In a brief but clear way the comrade traced the economic development from the time of the old guild master to capitalism, and showed that during each of these changes class superseded class, and that the object of the S.L.P. was to overthrow the capitalist class, and place the political power in the hands of the working class, with a view to making the tools of production and distribution the collective property of the working class. He said that Socialism was no doubt the most abused subject on earth, which is due to the fact that there are so many freaks running about who claim to be Socialists, but who know little or nothing about the subject, and that the speakers following him would try and make the principles of Socialism as plain to the audience as possible.

When Comrade Billsbarrow had finished two Social Democrats rose up from their seats, and left the hall for parts unknown.

The chairman then introduced Comrade Poelling, who spoke about thirty minutes, and was followed by Comrade Dickman, whose subject was "The Difference Between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P." By citing several instances he proved conclusively that the Social Democrats, alias "Socialist Party," had relegated the class struggle to the rear.

The next speaker was "the man with the foghorn voice," Comrade Phil Veal. He gave the following illustration to show that the controlling factor in man's affairs is his material interest: A Southern gentleman had in his employ a negro for whom he had paid $2,000, and an Irishman whom he paid $1.50 a day. The negro was ordered to go on the roof to make some repairs. It was a dangerous job, and the negro said to his master: "Massa, you had better send the Irishman up there to repair that roof." "Why?" asked the master. "Because," said the negro, "if I fall down and get killed you lose $2,000; if the Irishman gets killed you can get another one for $1.50." The point struck home, and the Irishman was ordered to take his chances on the roof.

Next, but not on the program was the inevitable poet spouter, a boy ten years of age by the name of Stevens, son of Comrade Stevens of East St. Louis. The poem entitled, "A Ragged Tramp," was well received.

Then the chairman introduced Fr. not Senator Fry, but Comrade Lewis Cass Fry, who explained that there are three different concepttions of history, the theological, the ideological and the materialistic, the last of which recognizes that all changes which have taken place in our political institutions, our moral and religious observations, our ideas of good and bad, right and wrong can all be traced to the changes in the economic conditions, i. e., in the way the production and distribution of wealth are carried on.

He showed the history of mankind to be a history of class struggles, a history of the rise and fall of classes parallel to and resulting from the changes in the form of producing and distributing wealth.

Many intelligent questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of every one present.

Literature to the amount of $2.40 was sold.

One dollar was donated to the Lyon fund.

One dollar was donated to the DAILY PEOPLE fund.

And four new WEEKLY PEOPLE subscriptions were added to the list.

Visitors were present from East St. Louis, Collinsville, Merryville and Du Quoin, Ill.

There will be more of these meetings held in the near future.

Readers of THE PEOPLE and "Arbeiter Zeitung" should attend them and bring their wives, mothers, children, uncles, aunts, cousins and friends, so that they may hear the gospel of the workingman's emancipation.

Carry the news to your neighbor!

HENRY F. POELLING.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.

In the Carnegie and Other Mills.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—As Andrew Carnegie is "giving" a sum of money to relieve the suffering of the families that were made miserable and poor through the criminal neglect of the coal operators, it would be in order to ask Carnegie why does he not concern himself about the many wage workers that meet with "accidents" while engaged in piling up his (?) many millions.

From the time that an injured wage slave is carried out of the mill, badly crippled, that slave's wages stop, and all the while he is sick his family are of course in want.

At the present time a very sad case came under the writer's notice. About ten weeks ago, a strong, hale and hearty workman applied for a job at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. He got a job in the rigging gang. Barely had he worked three weeks when he met with an "accident." He had a leg badly crushed and broken. For seven weeks this man has lain a helpless invalid at the Mercy Hospital, and as his leg is as yet very bad, it will be many weeks before this wage slave will be able to return to work.

Shortly after this man was injured, his poor wife went to the company officials and told them that she and her children were face to face with starvation, now that the husband and father was laid up in a hospital. The representatives of the kind (?) philanthrophic (?) and generous (?) Carnegie, replied that they "could do nothing for her."

Cripples continue to be manufactured at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works with the regularity of clock work. Not a day passes but one or more men meet with "accidents." Last Saturday Comrade S. Schulberg met with an "accident" and now he is in the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg, with a broken finger, his ear sewed back to his head, and his body badly bruised.

Saturday afternoon Schulberg, with some companions, was put to work under an engine room. It was very hot under there, besides it was impossible to see six inches in front of your face without a light, because of flying steam.

About four o'clock, after working in the extreme heat all afternoon his body covered with sweat, he was sent out to get a torch. The cold air made him feel miserable, and when he returned to work in the hot cellar he was dizzy. Schulberg went back to work and worked on a wall about two feet wide until 5 p. m. Then he was relieved by another slave. Schulberg started toward where Comrade H. Jackson was standing when he fainted and fell over the wall a distance of thrty feet. Comrades Hunter and Jackson ran down with torches and after a long search in the darkness, Schulberg's body was found by Comrade Hunter. He and Jackson picked him up for dead. They carried him outside, saw there was life in the unconscious body; then they carried him over to the place that they choose to call a hospital.

Schulberg regained consciousness twenty minutes later. It was 7 p. m. Two hours later the doctor came, and it was 8:10 before a train could be had that would take him to the Pittsburg Hospital, twelve miles away.

Men have been known to die while waitng for the doctor. Is there no remedy for such conditions? Where are our law enforcers regarding "accidents" at mills? Perhaps there are no laws—our wise law makers don't need to make any that would guard the lives of wage slaves even after they are injured.

I know modern society is justly strict about the ill treatment of animals. There is a humane society organized for the special purpose to see to it that dogs, horses, cats, etc., etc., are not abused. But it is not necessary to protect wage slaves; a capitalist can abuse them to suit himself and can give him no relief after he makes that wage slave a cripple. No, there is no society to protect human beings.

The three days before Christmas, each day at least three men were badly injured while blasting ore. Two others were killed. One of the men that was killed was alive when fished out, but he died WHILE WAITING FOR A DOCTOR.

The newspapers publish nothing about the many serious "accidents" that occur in any of the Carnegie mills, and I am reliably informed that there is a real smart man hired by the company, whose special duty it is to keep "out of the newspapers news about accidents." This man gets a good big salary, and does his work well. Nine tenths of the surgeal patients in two hospitals in Pittsburg come from the Carnegie mills. All of the hospitals have some patients.

About three weeks ago a notice appeared, posted all over the Edgar Thomson mill asking the men to contribute toward the building of a McKnley monument in Pittsburg. Some of the foremen refused to take up this collection.

The brother of the master mechanic volunteered to take up the collection. Some of the experiences he met with were quite amusing. Besides it served as a good measure of what is going to be in the future.

One of the first men he met was a reader of THE PEOPLE and after telling this man what he should give to such a noble cause, the collector was informed that "if there were any monuments to be built with his money, his dead father and sisters would get them."

Another PEOPLE reader had a monument to build for our dead Comrade Ellick, if any were to be built with part of his money. And the third was a witty Irishman. When he was braced he refused by trying to borrow a quarter to get a drink of Schaffer's highly recommended Paine's Celery Compound.

The only people that gave were the Hungarian foreigners, Poles and others that could be bulldozed by telling them "that they did not have to give unless they wanted to." Let us remember when the monument is finished that the money of "ignorant foreigners" built it, and not free born Americans.

It's hard to understand what a modern mill is unless you actually are around one of the health-destroying life-taking hell holes. Under capitalism there is no remedy. Our class must become class-conscious and it is places of this kind where the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will make itself felt. Hasten the day when the S. L. P. will be a power. The cries, sobs and death growns of our class call for speedy redress.

A WANDERING JEW.

Braddock, Pa., Jan. 6.

Fallen to Pieces in Columbus.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—This is to notify the dupes who still hang on to the "S. D. P.," "S.P.," "P. O. P.," "M. C. P.," etc., throughout this country that the German Branch and the English Branch of the said party of many names in Columbus have disbanded. Their secretary, Matraja by name, put in his application for membership in Section Columbus, S. L. P., at our last meeting. He is disgusted with the S. D. P. and can stand their faking no longer. We laid his application over for two weeks to give him a chance to air himself.

OTTO STEINHOFF.

Columbus, O., Jan. 8.

The "Aliases" in California.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The Social Democracy, alias the Public Ownership Party and several other aliases, held a state convention in this city this week to draft a state constitution. After four days, three sessions each day, of wrangling they accomplished little besides stealing almost verbatim the constitution and application card of the S. L. P.

A delegate told one of our comrades that the object of the convention was to come as near to the S. L. P. as possible without being the S. L. P.

The spectre of the S. L. P. stalked through the convention showing the conglomeration of muddleheads, freaks dupes and grafters.

A trade union resolution was introduced by Kangaroo G. Holmes as follows: "Resolved, That the Socialist Party is distinct and independent from the trade union movement." This was amended as follows: "But that we extend our sympathies and aid to the same." The resolution as amended was carried. This shows the intellectual caliber of the body as the tail destroys what the forepart tries to build up.

Beresford, of book peddling and plagiarism fame, had 74 votes, Holmes, of different tactics fame had 75 votes, Spring, another psuedo-Socialist, had 65 votes. Beresford and Holmes represented San Francisco and controlled 153 out of a total of 480 votes, thus it is plain that a small body of cheap grafters controlled the convention.

"Comrade" Murray, Jr., a "Socialist" editor who could not explain the difference between wage earners and capitalists, came to our (S. L. P.) headquarters and bought a copy of our constitution, and when they tried to adopt most of it, there were howls from the freaks. Some said it was too radical, some howled against mentioning the class struggle, others claimed no one in their Local could explain the class struggle, etc.

There is a fight between their state committee, and those running the convention. The state committee refuses to endorse the convention and the convention deposed the state committee and elected a temporary committee. Thus the fight is on and disintegration has set in.

Inconsistency, cringing, moral cowardice, direct plagiarising from the S. L. P. craftiness, grafting and incompetnecy was the handwriting on the wall. If history records the Kangaroos at all it will be as the most corrupt, contemptible, political pirates, and conglomeration of intellectual grafters and ignoramuses that ever got together. If there is any spark of manhood and honesty in any of them they must sever connection with such an outfit. Holmes said to an S. L. P. sympathiser "What a conglomeration of freaks I am with!" The person addressed asked him why he did not throttle the farce, but got no answer. A cheap graft is the price of prostituted manhood.

They dropped the name Social Democratic Party because they were afraid the Democrats would object, then they turn around and steal the name Socialist from the Socialist Labor Party.

Reporter.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 4.

A Method of Education.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Comrades and sympathizers that get shaved in barber shops should see that THE PEOPLE is amongst the papers that are furnished to customers while waiting. I pointed out to the proprietor of the shop where I get shaved the necessity of having a workingman's paper in a shop that is patronized principally by workingmen. He explained that the papers he supplied were friendly to the workingman. I showed him the difference: every one was owned by the capitalists and represented their interests. The result was he readily subscribed and the WEEKLY PEOPLE is read in preference to other papers and good results are expected.

Thomas Reedy.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 10.

Pictorial.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I see by the "Society" notes in the papers that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner and musicale Thursday night at the Mrs. Ogden Golet house at Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street, which they have taken for the winter. The dinner was of seventy covers and was served by Sherry at small tables placed in the dining room and conservatory. The ballroom was the scene of the musicale, which took place after the dinner. Mme. Sembrich, Jan Kubelik and Jean Gerardy were the artists who rendered the programme, and Victor Harris was at the piano. The cost of the blow-out is given as follows:

Dinner	$2,000
Flowers and dinner favors	1,000
Mme. Sembrich	1,000
Jan Kubelik	1,000
Jean Gerardy	500
Minor expenses	1,000
Total	$6,500

This is the way in which "society" celebrates its members. There was mourning in the homes of over a dozen families in New Rochelle while those responsible were enjoying themselves.

LABOR.

New York, Jan. 10.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. G., WILSON, MINN.—1st: Whether Trusts increase or diminish the price of commodities is one of those questions that economic jugglers love to juggle with. It can be answered both ways. But each such answer is misleading unless qualified.

Competitors in production cut down prices to over-reach each other. In so far, competition has a cheapening tendency. But that is not all that is to be considered. The competitive battle is accompanied by expense and wastefulness. This checks the cheapening process, and, on the whole, there remains a balance against cheapness.

Looking at things from that view-point only, competition raises prices.

The Trust implies absence of competition. The expense and wastefulness of the competitive battle are eliminated. In so far, the Trust has a cheapening tendency. But neither is that all that is to be considered. The elimination of the competitive battle is accompanied by autocratic powers vested in the Trust. It can charge what prices it will, being unchecked by competitors. Other influences come in play, however, checking the Trust in its autocratic power to charge what price it will. On the whole Trust prices are lower than competitive prices would be.

2nd: If you get David B. Wells' book "Some Recent Economic Changes," you will see the Socialist theory of "exchange value" magnificently illustrated. Prices are declining, on the whole, and are bound to, owing to improved methods of production. The Trust is one of the improvements.

A. A. S., AKRON, O.—The origin of the "Stomach and Body" story, reproduced in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" is lost in the "dim vista of the past." It is a fit nursery tale for capitalist nursery professors to indulge in.

A. M., TROY, N. Y.—Poor P. J. McGuire! We have a letter from him that makes pretty reading. It was sent by him to a Staten Island Local of his Brotherhood of Carpenters in answer to an inquiry from him why the Local should not join the S. T. & L. A. That was early in '97. He said: "The S. T. & L. A. will vanish in a few months. It is made up of malcontents. They don't amount to anything." Well, P. J. is the one who vanished. He now lies buried under an avalanche of condemnation, that threw him out of office with $10,000 of the union fund to account for. And nobody but the Alliance is responsible for the event. It was the Alliancemen who brought out the facts, and they proved them, athwart volleys of "Scab! Scab!" howled at them by the beneficiaries of that $10,000.

C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The Pittsburg D. A. 15 fair was held, and is said to have been successful. Communicate with them.

T. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Why, man, the Lowites themselves are begging you not to judge them as yet. "We have not yet had time, and won't have time in less than six months to show what we can do." So say they, and they are right. Wait a year, then come back; and you won't then have occasion to question the correctness of the passage in the "Socialism vs. Anarchism" address: "The Lows have failed and will continue to fail." Moreover a thing or two, just happening, in your own Brooklyn, where Fusion (Low) Judges are exhibiting themselves, and here in the New York tunnel should satisfy you for the present.

F., NEW YORK.—Eugene Sue was not a Socialist. Look up Chap. IV. of the "Eighteenth Brumaire." Eugene Sue is mentioned there. The connection in which his name occurs shows exactly his shade of radicalism.

D. F. G., YONKERS, N. Y.—The passage in the pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchism" that says that under the old system of production "the individual producer could not produce enough to free him from that animal condition of having to grub for his material sustenance all his life" is no slip. Birds on the wing, beef on the hoof, fruit on trees, growing wild and ready to be taken and eaten, may have been plentiful enough and yet primitive man could not be freed from traveling "from a feast to a fast." You seem to overlook the reason why the art of pottery marks an epoch in man's career. What good would a heap of birds killed by a savage do him. He could only eat a few. The rest he could not consume on the spot. They were as if they were not, to him. He could not preserve them. The bounteousness of Nature is not enough to elevate man above the brute level of perpetual grubbing. Not until man can husband that bountifulness, he remains on the brute level.

T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The fellow is a kid. Who but a kid would be so reckless in his twaddle and his lies?

F. H., PLYMOUTH, MICH.—You will find your request answered in to-day's Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

"CAPT." WALKER SPEER, BROOKLYN.—It is not true, and you know it, that what you sent us for publication was "as suggested by us." You stated in this office that a certain news item in the DAILY PEOPLE of January 2 was incorrect, inasmuch as the address of the house where the disorder was reported was, as you claimed, the address of the "Volunteers" and not of the Salvation Army, as appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE. You also stated that the reported disorder did not occur, but narrated some other rumpus. Thereupon we told you that if you sent in a correction over your signature, it would be published. What you sent in was an unsigned statement, that would bear in the paper all the appearance of an editorial correction,—a very different thing from what you claim was suggested by us. This sort of trickery may work elsewhere, not in this office. You are evidently no better than your Salvation Army cousins.

J. T., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It is not the province of this paper to interpret the Party Constitution. Your questions should be addressed to the N. E. C. They have been passed over to the National Secretary.

J. B., NEW YORK.—The point is that the Capmakers Union's scalp will not dangle from the belt of Mark Hanna. It would have dangled there via Gompers had the Organized Scabbery succeeded in stampeding the Capmakers' convention into the A. F. of L. corral.

O. F., CLEVELAND, O.—Don't be so sure. The happenings in your State Legislature at Columbus do not make the fight between Hanna and Foraker a draw. Hanna is ahead by a large majority. Organized Scabbery dangles from his belt. With that he can cheat the politicians into believing that he has the vote of the whole working class at his disposal. You have no idea how stupid the politicians are.

G. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—The man who talks that way, and still honestly believes the lie about the Davis shop is evidently a weak-minded and stuffed man. It is upon such material that the Organized Scabbery builds. The S. L. P. has no use for such material.

L. A. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.—It's certainly rich. As they sow, so must they harvest. At their recentest "unity convention" at Indianapolis the Social Democracy offiially adopted that bogus style of representation. Why, one "delegate from Porto Rico" had 483 votes! Can swindle be more palpable? What happened to them at Salt Lake City, Utah, where their State convention was captured away from them was natural, amusingly so.

G. G., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Common sense must be applied to everything. The materialist conception of man's actions does not ignore a number of other influences. In the case in point other things must be considered. Men held together by low-down material interests have no ideal; with them, accordingly, all friction arising from ideal thought is excluded. For instance. Look at your local Kangaroos. It is with them as with our New York Kangs. They are made up of German Jew-haters and Philo-Semites. These two elements detest each other. Yet they subordinate their mutual antipathy to their low-down material interests, in which they supplement each other. Men moving on a higher plane are not held together by any such bonds to the exclusion of all.

H. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That very "Evening Post" furnished one of the neatest illustrations of what may justly be called the "Anglo-Saxon Myth." Get the copy of the paper announcing the death of Gladstone. In it a flamboyant editorial that starts with the statement that "Gladstone was one of the glories of the Anglo-Saxon race." A few inches further down refers the reader to a lengthy biography of Gladstone in that same issue. Turn to the biography. Very much at the beginning you will find a statement that "Gladstone frequently alluded with pride that there was not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in him," for that he was wholly Celt. The Anglo-Saxon Myth is a pretty one to keep an eye on.

J. S. W., CINCINNATI, O.—No, Sir; that's not enough. It is not enough to condemn Gompers. He who continues to pay dues to him upholds Gompers' market price in the eyes of his President Hanna.

A. M., DERBY, CONN.—The fellows "essay" is such a string of lies and absurd reasoning that you will have to point out what passages you would like to see disposed of.

"SHOPMATE," NEW YORK.—That poor German has simply been stuffed once more by the Kangaroo of election returns that the "Volkszeitung" practises regularly. The Kangaroos polled last November in the 7th Congressional district 155 votes. At last Tuesday's by-election they dropped to 107. Those are the official figures.

F. D. L., HOUSTON, TEX.—The matter is marked to go into the Weekly of the 18th instant.

M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Would not like to leave out any portions of your address. Owing to its size it has been crowded out of this issue. Shall push it through next Sunday

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee held on Jan. 8, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. All present. The financial report for the two weeks ending Jan. 4 showed receipts $106.10; expenditures $57.48.

The full statement of the N. E. C. upon events in the Party during the last few months to be sent out together with the general vote was read, and unanimously adopted. Resolved that the members of the N. E. C. sign the same.

Unofficial information having been received that T. A. Hickey had started a suit against the DAILY PEOPLE for alleged arrears in wages, the National Secretary was instructed to request information of the Board of Trustees upon this and other matters.

Sections Chicago, Ill., Denver, Colo., Detroit, Mich., East St. Louis, Ill., Everett, Mass. and Tacoma, Wash., having sent amendments to the proposition of the N. E. C. to amend Art. X. of the Constitution, it was resolved to now resubmit the matter to a vote together with the amendments of the aforesaid Sections. An amendment of Section Hoboken could not be entertained it not being germane to the question.

Section Chicago reported suspension of H. Bollman for being connected with the militia. Communications were also received as to agitation and local conditions from Hartford, Conn., Los Angeles, Cal., San Antonio, Tex., Cincinnatti, Ohio, Haverhill, Mass., Abington, Mass., Boston, Mass. Charles Corregan reported as to his tour in New York State.

Sections Philadelphia, Syracuse, Pawtucket, Erie, Baltimore, Lawrence and Bridgeport, reported election of officers for the ensuing term.

Sections Auburn, Worcester, Schenectady sent word that they endorse the amendment of Art. X. as proposed by the N. E. C.

Julius Hammer,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Dec. 30.—Regular meeting of the N. E. C. All present. Towton elected to the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communication from Vancouver laid over from the last meeting re comrade Ashplant's advertising in "Appeal to Reason," being detrimental to the Socialist Labor Party, secretary was instructed to write Section Vancouver to send in proofs of their charges against comrade Ashplant, when the N. E. C. will investigate the matter. Also in the matter of "wage earners" and "salary receivers" that their attention be drawn to the application cards by which they entered the party.

Reports—Haselgrove reported speaking in St. Thomas and that section was progressing.

Comrade Ashplant and the National Secretary were appointed as a committee to prepare the report of the national convention. Adjourned.

I. T. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec'y.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, January 9th, in the DAILY PEOPLE Building with the following members present: Enhorning, Green, Harris, Crimimus, O'Rourke and Brower.

Green elected chairman.

Communications: Two from Thomas M. Birtwell, secretary of the finance committee of Leather Workers' strike, Lynn, Mass., with a statement of money received, also that the strike was about the same, and the press committee of L. A. 267 had been instructed to send to the general office for publication in the DAILY PEOPLE a report of the progress of the strike three times a week.

Action: Received, financial statement ordered printed in the DAILY PEOPLE, and the secretary instructed to notify L. A. 267 that their press committee was not carrying out their instructions.

One from Fulton, N. Y., L. A. 348, requesting a speaker for their annual meeting and to install the officers for the term.

Action: Attended to by the secretary.

One from W. J. Eberle, secretary of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., requesting copies of the amendments adopted at the Providence convention, and also stating that the fair held by D. A. 15 was a success and they would put an organizer in the field the coming spring and summer.

Action: Attended to by the secretary.

One from Section Newport News, Va., inclosing $3 for Lynn Leather Workers' strike.

Action: Received and secretary instructed o forward the money to Lynn Leather Workers'.

Communications were also received from the Labor News Company, N. Y. City, Patrick Murphy, N. Y. City, James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., Richard Gaffney, Yonkers, N. Y., George A. Ballard, Olneyville, R. I., John H. Powers, River Point, R. I., forwarding dues and asking informaton.

Peoria, Ill.

Section Peoria, S. L. P. held its half-yearly meeting and the following officers were elected:

Organizer, Carl Koechlin, 625 Widenham street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Gierke; Treasurer, Jos. Kohler; Recording Secretary, W. E. Miller; Grievance Committee, Peter Pehl, Fritz Lichtsinn, H. W. Clark; Auditing Committee, C. H. Muehler, Jos. Magnussen, Ernest Tormedde; Literary Agent, Geo. Schlag, 625 Widenham street.

The section will continue to hold its two weekly agitation meetings and will meet regularly at 116 South Adams street, 2nd floor. The comrades are requested to be present at next meeting and bring a friend along.

Subject for the discussion will be: "Are Reformers Socialists?"

We will try and leave nothing undone that will spread the truth of our cause. This coming spring we will be in the township and aldermanic city election and will whoop it up as the saying goes. The section is in a healthy and stalwart condition and will stand its part in the fray. Onward! Comrades! for freedom and liberty and leave the shackles behind that tie you to the present system of destruction and misery.

Carl Koechlin,
Organizer.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901)

Previously acknowledged	$4,712.41
34th & 35th A. D., N. Y. city M. Menacker	1.00
Section Adams, Mass	20.00
Carl Ohman, Alida, Minn	1.00
H. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn	75
Branch No. 2, Section Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass	5.00
Albert A. Monette, Brockton, Mass	1.00
23rd, N. Y. city: John Plamondon, $2.00; John J. Murphy, 1.00; Daniel Walls, 75c.	3.75
16th A. D., N. Y. city	2.75
Section New Haven, Conn	2.05
Section Taunton, Mass	5.00
Soz. Frauen Verein, Gloversville N. Y.	15.00
D. A. Potter, St. Paul, Minn	50
6th & 10th A. D., N. Y. city	3.00
Section Paterson, N. J.: J. Ulrich Frueh, $2.50; Emil Rauer, $1.00; John Tully, $1.50	5.00
L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa	50
32nd & 33rd A. D., N. Y. city	15.00
28th A. D., N. Y. city: Daniel De Leon	15.00
J. W. McCormick, Pittsburg, Pa	75
Branch No. 1, Section Hoboken N. J.: John Sweeney, $1.00 A. B. Herschman, $1.00; E. Erickson, 50; A. Schroeder, 50c.; A. Moskiewitz, 50c.; P. Julicher, 50c	4.00
Total	4,814.46

Edward Dittrich,
Cashier.

FRANK D. LYON FUND.

Jos. Finkenbohner, Philadelphia, Pa	$1.50
Jas. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	.50
Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	.50
Section Roanoke, Va.	3.25
Sympathizer, from Denver, Col.	.12
Christian Kohlenberg, Marion. Ind.	1.00
L. C. Stone, New Berlin, Ohio	1.00
H. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Falls, Minn.	.75
Section Auburn, N. Y., C. W. Louse, 50c; B. F. Giblin 50c; T. J. 50c; C. Hall 50c; F. L. Brannick 50c; M. Wilbert 50c; H. Breisiegel 50c; N. Cutler 50c; W. Crouk 25c; S. Perry 25c; F. C. Surber 25c; Levichon 25c; L. Hare 25c; J. Dunn 25c;	5.50
O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass.	3.00
Section Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
M. Bernstein, Port Richmond, N. Y.	.50
Anton Hoelzer, Jenny Lind, Ark.,	.55
Section Peoria, Ill.	1.00
Red Lake Falls, Minn., P. Foldoe 25c; Fred Gestwein 25c; Knut Johnson 25c; Henry Kaufer 25c; Gust. Reichel 10c.	1.10
Section Union County, N. J.	4.55
Total	$ 27.82
Previously acknowledged	$375.95
Grand total	$403.77

Note 1. In the last acknowledgement but one, a typographical error made the contribution of B. Pollet, Washington, D. C., appeared as $1; it should have been $2, but the total as then given ($20.90) is correct.

Note 2. Because of an erroneous report, the amount of $2 credited under date of November 29th to August Schade, Phoenix, Ariz., is wrong and that amount should have been divided as follows: Aug. Schade $1; J. A. Leach $1. This of course in no way affects the total.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

LYON FUND.

Received by the Texas State Committee Committee for the F. D. Lyon fund up to date:

A. Hellwig, Independence, Minn.	$1.00
E. S. Erickson	1.00
Wm. P. Hainsworth, N. Andover, Mass.	1.00
T. Hage, San Francisco, Cal.	.50
Carl Schmidt, Lohn, Tex.	1.00
A. J. Smith, Lohn, Tex.	1.00
	$5.50
Previously acknowledged	$407.12
Total	$412.62

Frank Leitner,
Secretary.

Receipts for the Lynn Strike.

Previously acknowledged	$142.80
Salem, Mass: M. Quirk, $1.00; J. Brennan, $1.00	2.00
John Deane, Lynn, Mass	15.00
Collected by comrades in Lowell, Mass	10.90
Section Lynn, Mass	3.50
Section Adams, Mass	5.00
L. A. 152, New Bedford, Mass	25.00
L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass	10.00
L. A. 206, Providence, R. I.	50.00
Philadelphia, Pa.: E. Seidel, 50c. L. Katz, 50	1.00
L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal	6.00
L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal	2.50
Section East St. Louis, Ill	1.00
Section Seattle, Wash	5.00
Cleveland, O., L. A. 342: Richard Koppel, 50c.; W. Holwell, 50c. Gus. Duerr, 50c.; John D. Goerke, 25c.; Jas. Rugg, 50c.; Wm. Keim, 30c.; H. Bratburd, 50c.	3.05
New York city, N. Y.; Jas. J. Murphy, $2.00; John Plomondon, $1.00; Anders Anderson, $1.00	$4.00
Section North Hudson Co., N. J.	1.25
A. Blome, West Hoboken, N. J.	25
Section Newport News, Va.: Godfrey Kinder, $1.00; Edward Schade, 75c.; M. Bolton, 25c.; Chas. Rudolph, 50c.; W. Wijsky, 25c.; A. Gardner, 25c	3.25
Total	$291.31

"ABEND-BLATT" FUND.

Previously acknowledged	416.32
R. Haas, 6th and 10th A. D's	1.00
List No. 40, 28th A. D.:	
E. Bruckman	.50
M. Moonelis	.25
M. Rosenberg	.25
Max Neuman	.50
Liling	.25
L. Schwartz	.50
Russell	.50
M. Friedman	.35
B. Hartman	.35
W. Rosenblum	.25
M. Sheifer	.25
List 6, 2d A. D., Brooklyn:	
Siegelmo	.10
N. Velbrigwich	.10
E. Mileritzky	.10
Finstein	.10
John Zolerino	.10
Paul Mulerewich	.10
List 5, Pulsbery	.05
Section Schenectady	1.90
Sympathizer, Colo. Springs	.25
Schiller	1.00
I. Friedman	.50
S. Greenfield	.50
Jennie Weinberger	.25
List No. 416, Section Chicago:	
M. L. Hiltner	.50
E. Strader	1.00
R. A. Cochrane	.25
Harry Gurewitz	.50
Chas. Baustian	.25
Thos. O'Shaunessy	1.00
List No. 72, by Levin:	
Barnet Krizwer	.50
Collected by Holzweig, Denver, Col.:	
A. Kinest	.25
A. Nootny	.10
J. H. Spellman	.25
Wm. A. Codner	.13
M. Peterson	.25
Wm. Philips	.25
Alex Sebasteny	.25
Peter Wisseck	.25
A. Lipkis	.25
G. A. Chase	.25
Jacob Berman	.50
List No. 770, collected by Herman:	
Philip Fidelman	.15
Morris Krandel	.10
Harry Herman	.25
M. Arnek	.15
Hyman Rich	.10
Fannie Herman	.15
Max Switzer	.10
Rathbach	.15
A. Rosengarten	.50
Smilansky	1.00
Jacob Gleichman	.50
Winager	.50
Greber	.50
Adelson	2.00
P. L.	2.00
W. J. Hoag, Tacoma, Wash.	.25
Max A. Golt, Winona, Min.	.50
Total	$441.95

Worcester, Mass.

Section Worcester elected the following officers for the ensuing term at its regular meeting January 5. Organizer Walter Hoar; recording secretary Wm. Taylor; financial secretary and treasurer George Loke.

Auditing committee A. Ward, F. Herz K. Fredricson.

Grievance committee Scott, Osburg, K. Fredricson.

Literary agent and agent for DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE F. Herz.

Press committee G. Loke, W. Hoar, Scott, Karl Fredricson, F. Herz.

Section Worcester meets the first Sunday in the month at 272, Main street, 10 a. m.

Polish Literature Wanted.

To Sections of the S. L. P.:

Section Roanoke, Ill., is in need of Polish platforms. Being unable to procure them from the New York Labor News Company we decided to ask the comrades if they have any Polish leaflets to spare, to be kind enough to inform us, and we will gladly pay for them. Our Municipal election takes place in April so we must prepare for it. Address Frank McVay, Roanoke, Ill.

ATTENTION!

Subdivisions, Comrades and Sympathizers, who may possess back numbers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE from 1894 to 1900, which they have no particular use for would confer a great favor by mailing such numbers to the 14th A.D., Manhattan (177 First avenue), to enable the District to complete several volumes to be bound. Will repay amount of postage, if desired.

Cambridge Mass.

Section Cambridge has made the following comrades its officers for ensuing six months: Organizer, William J. Ryan; corresponding and recording secretary, Edgar E. Chester; financial secretary and treasurer, Nils F. Fuglestad, literary agent, John W. Ducharme; auditing committee, Sevall Fugelestad, Alfred Johnson, Anton Steidle; grievance committee, Edgar E. Chester, William J. Ryan, Sevall Fuglestad; agitation committee, press committee, John W. Ducharme, Edgar E. Chester, William J. Ryan.

L. A. 152.

At the last regular meeting of L. A. 152 of New Bedford, Mass., the following officers were elected for the next six months: Organizer, Thomas Parkinson; financial secretary, Thomas Noonan; recording secretary, J. H. Holden; treasurer, James Smith; delegates to D. A. 3, Thomas Noonan, F. Deardon and J. W. Holden.

D. A. 3.

At the last meeting of D. A. 3, New Bedford, Mass., the following officers were elected: Organizer, R. Bateson; financial secretary-treasurer, J. Sweeney; recording secretary, G. Moonea.

FOR S. T. & L. A. AGITATION.

D. A.'s 4 and 49 Decide to Have a Two Days' Fair to Raise Funds.

On Sunday, the 12th of January, D. A. 49 and D. A. 4 held a joint session in the DAILY PEOPLE Building. The delegates came early and immediately proceeded to business. Comrade Gillhaus was elected Master Workman and Charles Rathkopf Recording Secretary. Comrade Brower then stated that the object of the joint meeting was to devise ways and means to raise funds wherewith the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. could carry on a vigorous agitation for the year 1902. The discussion immediately took on a lively character, all the delegates offering suggestions. After various motions had been made and voted down it was decided by a unanimous vote that D. A. 49 elect a committee of five and D. A. also a committee of five, these ten delegates to work in unison with the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. in arranging for a two days fair to wind up with a dance. The committee elected consisted of Delegates Pryor, Taylor, Weisberger, Moskovitz and Rasmussen of D. A. 49 and Delegates Johnson, Franzer, Fricke, Abelman and Mende of D. A. 4. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the committee be instructed to arrange for holding the affair in the latter part of April or the first part of May.

The committee was also instructed to make report of work done at the next joint session of the districts.

A motion that the committee be empowered to get up a journal was made but upon amendment this matter was left to the arrangement committee. A motion was also made, seconded and carried that the various alliances of the S. T. & L. A. throughout the country be appealed to to hold affairs for the purpose of raising funds for the agitation fund of the S. T. & L. A.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles A. Rathkopf,
Rec. Sec. of Joint D. A.'s 49 and 4.

To All Locals and District Alliances of the S. T. & L. A., and the Sections of the S. L. P.

Comrades: You are hereby notified that the glaziers employed by Thos. Kelly & Company, of Lynn, Mass., have been locked out at instigation of the Morocco Manufacturers' Association.

The Manufacturers' Association is advertising for glaziers to take the places of the strikers. By this means they hope to defeat the strike and cause the death of the Glaziers' Alliance 269, of which the strikers are members.

You are requested to watch the newspapers for advertisements wanting glaziers to go to Lynn, Mass., and send them to this office.

You are also requested to notify glaziers of the condition of affairs existing in Lynn and persuade them to stay away until the trouble is settled.

General Executive Board,
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,
2-6 New Reade St.,
New York.

Local 259, Elizabeth, N. J.

The regular meeting of the above local will be held on Saturday, January 18, at 8 p. m., at 445 Elizabeth avenue. All members are requested to attend.

C. Macder, Rec. Sec.

Branch Elizabeth, N. J.

A special meeting of Branch Elizabeth Section Union County, N. J., will be held Saturday, January 18, 8 p m., at 445 Elizabeth avenue. Every member should attend.

Organizer.

Campaign Fund, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Previously acknowledged	$407.10
20th A. D., N. Y., balance on list No. 213	.50
20th A. D., N. Y., balance on list No. 215	2.55
Capmakers' Union, List No. 203.	.25
Capmakers' Union, List No. 204.	1.45
Capmakers' Union, List No. 206.	1.00
Capmakers' Union, List No. 285.	1.15
Capmakers' Union, List No. 287.	1.50
32nd and 33rd A. D., N. Y., List No. 93	2.60
6th A. D., Brooklyn, List No. 120	1.00
Total	$419.10

L. ABELSON,
Organizer.

L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal.

At the last regular meeting of L. A. 325, Mixed Alliance, Los Angeles, Cal., the following officers and committees were elected: Organizer, H. J. Schade; recording and corresponding secretary, George Anderson; financial secretary, M. Norman; treasurer, L. C. Haller; sergeant at arms, D. J. Millard; auditing committee, H. J. Schade, George Anderson and J. M. Bergman; grievance committee, M. Norman, L. C. Haller and H. J. Schade.

Boston Machinists L. A. 185.

At the last regular meeting of L. A. 185 the following officers and committees were elected: Organizer, George Nelson; recording secretary, Dyer Enger; financial secretary, Axel Peterson; treasurer, John Swanson; auditing committee, F. Rundguist, A. Vickstrom, W. H. Young; agitation committee, W. H Young, Dyer Enger and George Nelson; delegates to D. A. 19, W. H. Young, George Nelson, Dyer Enger.

To the Readers of the People in St. Louis, Mo.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting at Benton Hall, corner Fourteenth and Benton streets, Sunday, January 19, from 2.30 p. m. to 5 p. m., Readers of THE PEOPLE and their friends are invited to hear several good speakers. Admission free.

Organizer.

Section Albany, New York.

At the last meeting the following officers were installed:

Organizer—George H. Stephenson, 255 Forst street.

Recording Secretary—J. E. Alexander.

Secretary-Treasurer—Jas. F. Sheehan.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its regular meeting Sunday, January 19, at the Morning Star Hall, inth and Callowhill streets, at which every member is expected to be present. The DAILY PEOPLE plan will be submitted by the committee. The Agitation Committee will also report on the method of agitation to be carried on for the spring and summer months. As we are not able to enter the spring election because of the task imposed on us by our loving masters, the capitalist class, we must take up work which will bring good fruit in the fall election. Every comrade should know that to collect 3,000 signatures is a big job.

The Headquarters Committee will also report on the agreement with D. A. 12 and other affiliated organizations. The party must have a hall such as will give us the opportunity of holding agitation meetings and in which we can push the Alliance' work.

Your presence at next Sunday's meeting will be considered as an earnest that you will work as never before, for remember it is not enough to pay dues. What is wanted is a strong militant movement in Philadelphia.

SAM CLARK,
Organizer.

Buffalo Comrades, Attention!

On Monday, January 20th, Section Erie County, N. Y., will hold a masquerade ball in Odd Fellows' Temple, 380 William street, near Jefferson street. The entertainment committee is doing all it can to make it a success all around and expects that the variety of masks will entertain and amuse even those who do not dance or mask themselves. As the proceeds go for the agitation fund every friend of the S. L. P. in Buffalo should attend and help secure good attendance.

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FIRST GRAND BALL MASQUE
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Will be held at ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE,
Cor. of William and Jefferson Sts.
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Good Music
Handsome prizes for Gentleman's most comical and Lady's fanciest costume. . . . .
TICKETS 25 Cents.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Free Lectures in New York and Brooklyn.

The City Executive Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party has arranged a list of lectures to be held every Sunday evening during the month of January in places designated below, beginning with Sunday Jan. 5.

New York.

Headquarters of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, 481 Willis avenue.

January 19—"The Development of Machinery," illustrated with stereopticon views, Rudolph Katz.

January 26—"Capitalist and Politician," Herman Simpson.

* * *

Headquarters of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Asembly Districts, 2,011 Third avenue near One Hundred and Tenth street.

January 19—"Methods of Production," Joseph Klein.

January 26—"The Social Revolution," William S. Dalton.

* * *

Headquarters of the Thirteenth Assembly District, 441 West Thirty-ninth street.

January 19—"Blind Sampsons, Ancient and Modern," Bernard Hughes.

January 26—"How to Win a Strike," Frank Campbell.

Brooklyn.

Wurtzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.

January 19—"Socialism and Ideals," Alvan S. Brown.

January 26—"Blind Sampsons, Ancient and Modern," Bernard Hughes.

* * *

Lectures will begin at 8 P. M. sharp and readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and their friends are especially invited to attend.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schloss' Hall, No. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

January 19.—"Surplus Value, speaker John D. Goerke.

Everett, Mass., Lectures.

A course of lectures will be held by Section Everett of the Socialist Labor Party, at their headquarters, No. 154 School street, room 3, Everett, and Wednesday evenings.

The subjects and speakers are as follows:

January 22.—"The Beast Behind Czolgosz," speaker Charles Cool.

At the close of the lectures the meeting will be open for a general discussion.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

Section Erie County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

January 18: "Materialist Conception of History," by W. D. Stewart.

In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Admission is free.

January 19: "Politics, Protection and Poverty," by Dr. T. F. Lucy.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street:

January 19.—"Socialists Give No Prospectus of the Socialist Republic," speaker S. Schulberg.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at
LABOR LYCEUM,
34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

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L. A. 77, Take Notice!

As the time of the last regular meeting of L. A. 77 was very limited, on account of another meeting held in the same hall, it was found necessary to adjourn till Sunday, January 19, at 5 p. m., sharp, at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Boston.

Election of officers. All members must be present!

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